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Eighteen Pages

MR. JARDINE ASKS  
STABILIZING OF  
FARMERS' PRICESAgriculture Secretary Is  
for Government Agencies  
to Curb SurplusesPRODUCERS WOULD  
RETAIN CONTROLNeed Is for Regulation Both  
of Output and Marketing,  
It Is Declared

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A plan for farm relief outlined by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in an article made public here, includes setting up commodity stabilization corporations operated by farmers or their marketing organizations under the direction of a Federal farm board, with the assistance of a revolving fund.

The article, which was written for the Farm Journal, calls attention to the fact that nothing has been more apparent than that the prices of farm products since 1920 have been badly out of line with prices on the farm. The farmer must buy. There has been some adjustment, but ample room for improvement remains.

An important problem, Mr. Jardine pointed out, in the relation of agriculture to industrial prices is that of recurring surpluses of farm products and resulting price depressions.

## Crop Surplus Difficulty

Those who produce crops of which the market will take an increased amount only at a more than proportionately reduced price, have reason to be apprehensive of a generally bountiful harvest it is shown. This is true to a greater or less extent of a number of our principal crops.

The result is that an abundant crop may sell for less in the aggregate than a smaller one. Under such circumstances, the farmer in effect not only receives no additional return from his surplus, but is obliged to pay for the privilege of giving it away. Thus the abundance of a crop may bring benefits to producers and consumers, and disadvantage to growers. This may seem paradoxical, but it is true in a highly commercialized agriculture, where farmers produce mainly for the market.

An illustration is found in cotton last year. Mr. Jardine pointed out. Trouble will occur again and again in cotton and other crops until we devise an effective means of taking care of surpluses that are due to exceptionally favorable seasons and until we make substantially greater progress in adjusting production to demand.

An increase in the domestic output of a given crop from one year to the next may not necessarily present a surplus problem. It is pointed out. Production elsewhere may have fallen off in the meantime or demand may have increased, or both. But since these possible alterations in demand and supply elsewhere do not as a rule accommodate themselves to changes in our output it is correct enough for our present purpose to say that a bountiful harvest of a given staple usually creates a surplus problem.

Mr. Jardine says two lines of approach to the solution. The first is in controlling surpluses by holding a part of the abundant crop from one season to the next and also by securing a more regular flow of products into trade channels.

## Essential Function

The second approach is through a better adjustment of production to market conditions. This calls for more complete and accurate information on supply and demand at home and abroad made readily available to the farmers in time to help them regulate production; also for reliable data on production in each region.

The essential function of a commodity stabilization corporation, operated by the farmers or their agencies, under the guidance of a Federal Farm Board, would be to take off the market for a time a certain amount of a commodity to prevent the price from dropping to an excessively low level.

Among the duties of the board would be that of formulating plans and policies for handling surpluses of farm products for the purpose of minimizing price fluctuations. It should advise with producers' co-operatives and others in organizing and operating commodity stabilization corporations, and should help in other ways to promote orderly marketing and adjustment of production to demand.

An ample revolving fund, to be administered by the board according to law should be available to help co-operatives establish themselves on an effective basis, says Mr. Jardine.

Loans are now available through intermediate credits up to 65 or 75 per cent of the market price of a commodity stored in bonded warehouses. We should make advances beyond this figure on surpluses held by commodity stabilization corporations properly organized and directed, it is held. Losses incurred by the corporation if one year have been met with gains in years of profitable operations.

Producers must be willing to build from the bottom up, says the Secretary. They must forget any petty quarrels between local leaders and organizations and federate their local units into regional and national organizations handling large volumes of business. The "best minds" with experience in the trade, must head such organizations. With such a set-up, the Government could do much more than it has done it is maintained.

Huron Tourist Camp  
Flies "Courtesy" Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 15.—LIGHTHOUSE tourist camp, across the St. Clair River from Sarnia and Point Edward, Ont., now flies two flags instead of one, the Stars and Stripes and the Canadian colors.

The Canadian flag was presented to the camp, where tourists from all over Canada and the United States are provided by the city of Port Huron with facilities for their comfort, by Major Walter R. Stevens, chairman of the camp committee.

Recently, while touring in Ontario, Major Stevens noted that many persons were flying the American colors under the Canadian banner on their flagpoles. Wishing to return this courtesy and to express international friendship, he purchased before his return a large Canadian flag to present to the Port Huron camp.

OHIO EXPOSITION  
MIRRORS STATE'S  
NEW TRADE RANKNow Stands Third in Na-  
tion—Coal, Steel, and Rub-  
ber Lead Exhibits

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15 (Special).—

Ohio's achievement in attaining rank as the third industrial state in the Union and Cleveland's place as the Nation's fifth industrial city, are strikingly reflected in the city and state exhibits at the Ohio-Cleveland Exposition here.

Foremost among the exhibits of this interior Commonwealth are iron and steel products, illustrating Ohio's claim as the "city where iron and coal meet." A model of one of the latest lake freighters which bring ore from the northwest to be used by the great steel and iron works of Ohio and take back southern Ohio coal, is an exhibit that brings to the attention of the State's industries to the attention of the public.

Indeed, coal, iron and steel industries lead in Ohio. The State normally produces around 27,500,000 tons of coal annually, worth more than \$80,000,000, records show. Steel and iron mills in Youngstown, Canton, Middletown and other cities of Ohio help to make up the yearly total of more than 13,000,000 gross tons of steel produced.

To handle the coal, iron and steel, in addition to the products of the other industries of the State, 94 steam roads operate, many of them trunk lines of the Nation.

Enough bituminous coal lies in Ohio to last 1000 years, it is estimated by those in charge of the mining exhibits. Twenty-nine of Ohio's 88 counties are coal producers, it is shown. Deposits of clay and shale in the State are extensive, making it the largest producer of ware of this kind in the country, authorities here declare. The State's greatest potteries are located at East Liverpool and Cincinnati. It also takes leadership in the production of lime, records show, most of the ware of the State being underlaid with lime.

Banking and finance exhibits of the exposition reveal that Ohio has a tax valuation of \$12,250,000,000 of its present wealth exceeds that of the entire United States 75 years ago. One person in every seven in the State pays income tax, records show. There are 900 building and loan companies in Ohio and 1100 state and national banks, with \$2,750,000,000 assets. The State stands first in the number of persons doing business with building and loan companies, exhibit records disclose.

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Heavy Crops May Check Decline  
of Northwestern Rail EarningsObserver Finds Lines Face Unusual Circumstances in  
Which Even Improved Management Has Not  
Avalled to Offset Traffic Shrinkages

The proposed merger of the Northwestern railroads, a matter now before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, has brought into relief a situation which, in its varied aspects, concerns the economic interests of the Nation. To inquire more intently into the conditions, into their background, into the present status of Northwestern railroading, and into its outlook, a representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has just completed a first-hand study, visiting the principal lines and the sections which they serve. The findings and the conclusions of this investigation will be presented in a series of four articles, the first of which appears today. Others will be published Aug. 17, 19, and 22.

By FRANKLIN SNOW

St. Paul, Minn.

THE northwestern railroads face a situation as serious as that which confronted the New England lines five years ago. The causes are dissimilar but the result is the same, reduced earnings. The roads in this region produced a return of only 3.53 per cent on the property investment in 1926.

None of the northwestern railroads is being operated to its potential capacity. An indication of the difficulties of the carriers, among which the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Soo Line, and the Chicago & North Western are leading ones, may be seen in the statements of the presidents of several of these roads that more than 50 per cent additional traffic business could be handled with only small additional operating costs.

In no other section of the United States are the rail lines so entirely dependent upon agriculture for their revenue. Railroad officers watch the crops as keenly as do the farmers. A successful year, such as the present season, is cause for great satisfaction to the railroads. Their principal traffic is that which originates in the farm belt and moves east to the consuming sections of the country.

The seven states from Minnesota to the north Pacific coast have a population of 7,400,000—approximately that of New England. Yet New England needs only 7900 miles of steam railroad, compared with 38,000 miles of line operated in the seven northwestern states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. To support so large a railroad mileage a heavy movement of farm products and lumber must be created, and in the depression which has faced this section for several years—but from which it appears now to be emerging—the traffic which the railroads have been called upon to handle has been far below their normal capacity.

Meanwhile, millions of dollars have been poured into these railroads in capital expenditures upon which not only has there been no profit realized, but which has not even produced a sufficient return to pay the interest on the investment. Unlike any other section, railroad traffic in the northwest is decreasing. A review of the traffic statistics for 1926 compared with 1920 shows a decrease running as high as 12 per cent on the basis of ton-miles handled. As a result, gross earnings have, of course, fallen off, and it has been only by exercising the most careful supervision that the net return has not been similarly affected.

The showing of the northwestern lines cannot be attributed to poor management, for without exception their operating ratios, the most effective of all, are among the best in the country.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

REALTORS URGE  
CONGRESS TO ACT  
ON MISSISSIPPISeek Not Only Immediate  
Relief, but Permanent  
Check on River

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 15 (Special).—Resolutions urging Congress to prompt action looking to immediate relief of, and a permanent solution for, the Mississippi Valley flood problem, and recommending that local member boards undertake institutional advertising campaigns designed to inform the public that real estate was a necessary and desirable commodity, and pointing out the services which the realtor could render to the home buyer and seller, were adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards before adjournment.

A proposed code of ethics providing certain important safeguards for the home buyer and builder was presented to the members of the association, divided, distributed to members to take home and study with the expectation that it would be adopted at the regular business meeting next January.

St. Paul Wins Appraisal Trophy  
Among other things provided by this code was the comparing of the actual completion of public utilities and other improvements in subdivisions sold for residence purposes, and the transfer of title to buyer after proper payments have been made.

The trophy awarded by St. Paul for the best appraisal was won by the Chicago Real Estate Board. The Cleveland attendance trophy for the largest percentage of members present in proportion to distance traveled, and number of members, was awarded to Tucson, Ariz. Real Estate Board, which will have traveled 1800 miles with six out of seven of its members present.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted making special provision for election of boards to membership in the association in communities where separate cities by annexation or other consolidation have become a single city. Officers proposed by the nominating committee were elected. Henry Zander, the new president was formerly president of the Chicago City Federation, of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and a director in the National Association of Real Estate Boards and in the Illinois Real Estate Association.

Chairmen of groups selected were: Harry A. Taylor, Orange, N. J., multiple listing division; Fenton W. Parke, Buffalo, industrial property division; Thomas M. Beach, Birmingham, brokers division; Joseph L. Feibleman, board of presidents and secretaries of state real estate associations; Axel Lonnquist, Chicago, home builders and subdividers; J. W. Murphy, Dallas, property management; J. E. Miller, Geneva, O., farm lands.

Selection of the place of holding the next annual convention was postponed by the directors to their regular meeting in October. Atlantic City and Louisville were aspirants. Invitations for the holding of the 1928 midwinter assembly were received from Houston, Tex., and Savannah, Ga. Honolulu withdrew in favor of the other two cities with the understanding that it would be considered for the 1929 meeting. Official records show the attendance of delegates to have been 1597, with 1069 men and 525 women.

Children's Parade  
The school children's parade today was featured by 12 floats depicting the early history of Bennington.

TWENTY-THREE  
CANDIDATES IN  
COUNCIL RACEThree Also File for School  
Committee—Some Con-  
tests Assured

Twenty-three candidates for election to the Boston City Council have applied with the Board of Election Commissioners up until a late hour this afternoon for petitions in blank upon which to secure the necessary 300 names of registered voters whereby each one may have his name printed on the official ballot for the November municipal election. Three candidates for the Boston School Committee have so far filed their intentions to make the contest on Nov. 8.

Contests for the election to the council is now indicated in wards 1, 2, 9, 12, 15 and 16, as more than one candidate has entered for election in those wards.

## Mr. Keene Enters

With the entry of Charles G. Keene of Ward 20 into the list of prospective councilmen, 13 of the present 22 members of that legislative body have signified their intention of seeking re-election. Mr. Keene was president of the council last year and he had the energetic support of Mayor Nichols for re-election to that position last January but was defeated by John J. Heffernan of Ward 22.

New entries into the councilmanic nomination lists today in addition to Mr. Keene are Daniel J. Currier, former state representative from Ward 9, William F. O'Connell from the same ward and Daniel C. Murphy from Ward 13.

Of the candidates for nomination for the school committee, Joseph Vincent Lyons of 666 Columbia Road, South Boston, Ward 7, filed today. On Saturday afternoon late, John L. Lehan filed notice of his intention to make the contest. William G. O'Hare, at present a member of the committee, is the only candidate who has served the three whose terms expire in January next, who has so far filed for re-election.

Councilmen who on Saturday afternoon entered their names on the list for re-election were Joseph McGraw of Ward 13 and Thomas W. McMahon of Ward 15.

## Renominations Sought

Today the statement that all of the present councilmen would be re-elected was positively reaffirmed at City Hall, where the first signs of real interest in the coming election are visible today. Most of the candidates for election to the council are stating quite positively that so far as they are concerned a very tight vote will be cast at the election on Nov. 8, unless unexpected issues develop between now and that date.

In Ward 1, East Boston, Timothy F. Donovan, present member but who was not yet asked for nomination papers, will have a contest as J. Frederick Curran has declared his intention to seek the nomination. In Ward 2, Thomas H. Green of Charlestown is opposed so far by Arthur F. Sullivan who failed last year in the same ward by over 1500 votes. James C. Tremblay will oppose Walter F. Freely in Ward 10. Joseph M. Grath of Ward 13 must vie with Mr. Murphy who entered today.

Herman L. Bush, councilman, will have John F. Gorman seeking to displace him. James M. J. Hurley has been elected to the Board of Aldermen, which is now represented by George F. Gilman, member on the former council of nine elected at large.

Bennington Pays Tribute  
to the Soldiers of 1777Vermont National Guard Takes Part in Sesqui-  
centennial Celebration of Famous Battle

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 15 (Special).—A mid picturequeness enhanced by decorations on a scale hitherto unexcelled in any community in Vermont, and in the presence of thousands of visitors, including officials of the State, the entire Vermont 1772 National Guard and tourists from many cities, towns and other states, Bennington folks today set out on their first full day of activities marking the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vermont as an independent republic.

Although the sesqui-centennial opened Saturday evening at 8:30 with the first presentation of the mammoth historical pageant which portrayed the early history of Bennington up to and including the time of the famous Bennington battle, acknowledged by historians as the first engagement marking the turning point in the American Revolution, the actual commemorative exercises began this morning at 9 o'clock with the dedication of a marker on the site of the James Breckinridge home by Bennington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

An hour later, another marker was dedicated on the site of the house in which Col. Frederick Baum, the Hessian commander, was taken. At 10:30 a. m., Bennington's school children, to the number of 1800, presented a huge colorful procession when they marched through the principal streets to the village green in Old Bennington, not far from the battle monument, where they presented and dedicated a marker on the site of Bennington's first school house. An appropriate program of exercises was conducted at the green.

Children's Parade  
The school children's parade today was featured by 12 floats depicting the early history of Bennington.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

Heds of 90 Fraternal Orders  
Gather for Session in BostonImportance of Junior Or-  
ganization Work Is  
Emphasized

Fraternal Leader

More than 350 officials representing 90 fraternal benefit societies belonging to the National Fraternal Congress of America attended the opening sessions of the annual Congress held at the Hotel Statler today. Practically every state in the Union and several of the Canadian provinces were represented. The membership of the combined societies is said to total nearly 10,000,000 men and women, including Greek, Polish, Bohemian, Slovenic, German and French societies, industrial and trade groups and non-occupational organizations.

The object of the societies represented at the congress is to establish more active lodge systems, obtain employment for members, offer educational opportunities to worthy young people and operate homes for orphaned children and dependent members.

## Executive Meeting Held

The morning sessions included meetings of the various sections of the organization, including the president's section, at which S. H. Hadley, president of the Protected Home Circle, presided, and the secretaries' section, Edwin M. Mason, president, Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, Dr. E. B. Mountain, president, Brotherhood of American Teamsters, John E. Owens, president, the Macabees, and James T. Carroll, president, Catholic Order of Foresters, led other group conferences.

An executive meeting was held at which John C. Snyder of Crawfordsville, Ind., president of the congress, presided. Societies represented at this meeting were the Independent Order of Foresters by Sidney H. Pipe, vice-president; Women's Benefit Organization, Miss Bina M. West; Woodmen of the World, John T. Yates; L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique, Henri T. Ledoux; Security Benefit Organization, George R. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

GERMAN PLANES  
HAVE TO RETURNBad Weather Compels the  
Europa and Bremen to  
Abandon Flight

DESSAU, Aug. 15 (AP).—The German transatlantic plane Bremen returned here this afternoon, landing at 4:20 o'clock. The Europa, which was to have accompanied the Bremen, was compelled to return because of bad weather.

## To See Baseball Game

Tomorrow morning the party will be taken to the Museum of Fine Arts, and later on an extensive sight-seeing tour. In the afternoon they will attend a league baseball game, and in the evening will be entertained at a motion picture theater. On Wednesday, following visits to Harvard, Boston University, and Technology in the morning, they will be received at the State House, and later will be taken through the offices of the State Department, the Boston Evening Transcript, and The Christian Science Monitor. A dinner will be given in their honor in the evening.

Arriving in San Francisco last month, the Japanese youths stopped at the leading cities on their way across the continent. Torao Kawasaka, a graduate of Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., and attached to the Japanese Consulate-General in San Francisco, has served as advisor and guide to the party in the United States.

Of the students who comprise the group are Seizo Arita, Naomichi Fujiki, Seichiro Harada, Yoichi Itagaki, Yukichi Imanishi, Shoto Kamei, Tokuji Kodaira, Hideo Maeda, Nobuhisa Nakamura, Seizo Ogawa, Yoshio Sasaki, Saito Spito, Shuntaro Sawada, Hideo Shibata, Toyoyuki Sumori, Ryutaro Shinshi, Jiro Takagaki, Masao Takada, Motonosuke Takada, Jiro Toyoshi, Kazuo Ueyeda, Bunshuro Ueyeda, Ikutaro Watanabe, Motochika Yamada, Kiyoharu Yato, Naomichi Yoshitomi. Leader, H. Oyama.

The committee from the Japan Society in charge of the visiting students includes J. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Allen, Courtney Crocker, Arthur Robinson, Mrs. Katherine P. Hodges, Mrs. Everett O. Fiek, and George W. Tupper.

Japanese Students Leave  
New York for Boston

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—After two weeks of sight-seeing and being entertained by organizations and private individuals in New York City, the first group of students from Japanese colleges to make a tour of the United States has just left here for Boston. They will make a short stay in that city, then go to Niagara Falls, thence to Chicago, and after a short visit there, will return to San Francisco, where they will board a steamship for Japan. During their five-week tour of this country, the students have visited Los Angeles, Santa Fe, the Grand Canyon, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C.

The twenty-eight visiting students, who represent 14 institutions of higher learning in Japan, are accompanied by 12 Japanese students resident in this country. The party is headed by N. Yoshitomi, prominent business man of Japan, and is accompanied by T. Kawasaki of the Japanese Consulate in San Francisco.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

JAPAN IS CALLED  
KEY TO WESTERN  
POWER IN CHINACan Block European Lead-  
ership in East, Williams-  
town Speaker HoldsNEW BRITISH POLICY  
TERMED CONCILIATORYContinuance of Revolution for  
25 Years Seen, With Possi-  
ble American Intervention

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 15.—The picture of Japan wavering over whether to throw its decisive influence to the western powers in Asia or to China; of Great Britain enunciating a forward looking policy in Downing Street and restrained by its nationals in Hong Kong; of Russia fumbling rather than open war on the Pacific; of China with another 25 years of revolution before it, and finally of the United States, faced with the issue of armed intervention, was sketched by Thomas F. Millard, American correspondent recently returned from China, and one time adviser to the Peking Government at the Institute of Politics here.

"I believe there is more danger of intervention right now than there has ever been before," Mr. Millard asserted, saying that the argument for such action would be the alleged desire to save China from civil war. He declared this argument 99 per cent specious.

Great Britain is taking a realistic view of developments in China and its new conciliatory policy is dictated by business needs and the Chinese boycott rather than by sentiment, he asserted, holding that Britain would return Hong Kong eventually provided China remains a nation.

## Britain Actively Seeking Amity

While the American State Department sits back and does nothing, he said, Great Britain is actively engaged with all the factions in China and doing its best in a far-sighted manner to overcome deep-rooted Chinese resentment principally directed at England. Charles C. Batchelder, formerly British minister in Peking, defended American business operations in China.

A strong denunciation of the Horthy regime in Hungary was made by Oscar Jaszi, professor at Oberlin College and formerly member of the Karolyi Cabinet. In the open contest against Dr. Horthy, Jaszi, in Peking, defended American business operations in China.

Other speakers were Adrei Popovic, secretary of the Rumanian Legation in Washington, who defended his country against Dr. Horthy's label of "qualified dictatorship," and Adamantios Polyzoides, editor of the Greek paper "Atlantis," in New York.

## Question for Japan

Mr. Millard said in part: "The big question that confronts Japanese statesmen now is whether it is to Japan's advantage or its disadvantage to have Europe's influence restored in eastern Asia or even to have Europe's diplomatic influence there. On that question Japan might turn the scale at this juncture. In any case it seems sure that Europe will not regain its former influence in the Far East if Japan opposes that outcome."

To Japan, he said, the important event of the World War was emergence of the United States as a first rank military power. Japan gained a seat at the Treaty of Versailles, he declared, at the Washington Conference. Now its choice "seems to lie between an alliance or combination with western powers to press Asia, or with Asiatics to liberate Asia from western domination."

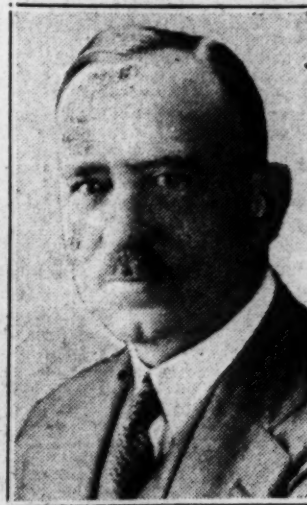
Japanese realize, he said, that Japan singly cannot secure for itself the hegemony of eastern Asia, and in this belief lies the effort to revive the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan, he said, will join any intervention move in China only from political expediency, not from preference. Passing to the British attitude, he said that as defined by British statesmen, British policy in China at the moment is to have European influence restored, more liberal about present day matters, and more forward looking than that of any other important power. The British Government, however, he added is inhibited by its traditions in Asia and obstructed by the attitude of its nationals there.

## Objects of Russian Policy

Turning to the Russian policy he said that in its superficial aspect it looks to the planting of the seeds of revolt in Asia, but that the deeper objectives are the same as those of the former imperial Russia. These include pressure toward the Pacific development of Siberia and the prevention of other powers obtaining control in China.

Speaking of China itself, Mr. Millard said: "There is little ground of expectation that the Chinese, if left to themselves, can soon restore order in their country, and give it a stable, unified Government. Another 25 years is a reasonable time for this revolution to complete itself although it will not always be in an explosive stage as it is now. Hope for an early adjustment has reached almost a vanishing point even with foreigners most sympathetic to China."

A majority of foreigners, he continued, are so disgusted with events that they despair of the establishment of order by the Chinese and favor intervention in some form. Speaking finally of the American attitude, Mr. Millard said the war left the United States ranking first in present and potential military strength in the Pacific, with Japan second, Great Britain third, Russia fourth, and China fifth. American economic interests in Asia are com-

SIDNEY H. PIPE  
Of Toronto, Canada, Vice-President,  
National Fraternal Congress28 JAPANESE  
YOUTHS HERE  
TO STUDY CITYParty of Students Is Study-  
ing Customs in Large  
American Cities

To study the modes and manners of metropolitan Boston, as they have studied the other principal cities of the United States, a group of 28 Japanese students arrived here this afternoon. They were met at the Back Bay station by members of the Japan Society of Boston who will act as their hosts during their two-day visit, and were escorted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where they are to be entertained.

The purpose of the visit is essentially to enable these Japanese youths to obtain a first-hand understanding of American life and American people. It was explained by a representative of the Student Foreign Travel Association of Tokyo, which has sponsored the trans-continental trip which the party has now nearly completed.

In addition to visiting the places of historic and artistic interest in the city and its environs, the students plan to observe the customs and methods of Boston's civic and commercial life in order that they may take back to their native country a well-balanced picture of America as it really is.

## To See Baseball Game

Tomorrow morning the party will be taken to the Museum of Fine Arts, and later on an extensive sight-seeing tour. In the afternoon they will attend a league baseball game, and in the evening will be entertained at a motion picture theater. On Wednesday, following visits to Harvard, Boston University, and Technology in the morning, they will be received at the State House, and later will be taken through the offices of the State Department, the Boston Evening Transcript, and The Christian Science Monitor. A dinner will be given in their honor in the evening.

Arriving in San Francisco last



paratively small, and if the American Government participated in military intervention, he said, it will be for political reasons.

**Why America Might Intervene**  
"The question of intervention may be," he said, "not whether it is worth while of itself, but whether the United States in view of what is at stake can afford to stay out of it if other governments go in."

If the American Government decides against intervention itself, he continued, it must do its best to prevent intervention by others. Above all, if it decides on intervention, it must attempt to define the limits and objects in advance with the other powers. He concluded:

"Prudence requires that an intervention agreement in exact terms should be put into writing and signed before making a decisive move. Lacking that, the American Government might be confronted hereafter as a conference table with the necessity to 'liquidate' intervention, as President Wilson said at Paris, with side agreements among its allies qualifying or contradicting the main object of the Hay doctrine, namely, to preserve the territorial integrity and administrative autonomy of China."

Resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as commander-in-chief of the Nanking revolutionary army merely means that Chiang is a better military leader than politician, Mr. Millard said. The Nationalist movement does not depend on one man or on any dozen men. Chinese nationalism cannot be considered in military terms. Affairs will quickly readjust themselves to the latest development, which only means that one more Chinese general has had the political ground out-manuevered from under him."

"It is erroneous to suppose from his resignation that the Nationalist movement is going to collapse," Mr. Millard said. "The Nationalist movement does not depend on one man or on any dozen men. Chinese nationalism cannot be considered in military terms. Affairs will quickly readjust themselves to the latest development, which only means that one more Chinese general has had the political ground out-manuevered from under him."

Professor Jazsi said in part: "Though this is the ninth year of my exile I do not want to make here any political propaganda. Nevertheless, I maintain entirely the policy of Count Michael Karolyi's Government and I am as firmly convinced as I was at that fatal turning point in history, in October, 1918, when the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy collapsed, that the only remedy for Hungary would be a total democratization of her antiquated constitution."

**Horthy Regime Criticized**  
Opposing the present government of Admiral Horthy, Professor Jazsi described how the Karolyi administration was overthrown by a Bolshevik revolt in March 1919, followed by what he described as an even more ruthless White regime under Admiral Horthy and Count Bethlen. Under this last system, the Karolyi electoral and agrarian reforms were frustrated, he asserted, and today Hungary is the only country in Central Europe in which feudalism is not only restored but considerably reinforced."

He spoke of alleged anti-Semitism and attacked the so-called land "reform" which, he said, left the great feudal estates untouched in the world. "In no other country in the world," Professor Jazsi said, "is there such an unheard of luxury of the upper few thousands, whereas the average weekly wage of an industrial worker seldom reaches \$7, and the average weekly earnings of an agricultural

## EVENTS TONIGHT

National Fraternal Congress, Hotel Statler, continues through Saturday.

**Theaters**  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

**Art Exhibits**  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.  
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 3 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Outing of the Boston Wool Trade Association, Andover Country Club, Shawheen Village.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1874 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at all countries: One year \$9.00; six months \$4.50; three months \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Everything Man Wears

**CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP**  
"Collar-Hug" Clothes, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
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Fits Footwear and Hosiery  
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19 W. Lexington St. 111 E. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE

laborer are around \$2.50, while the price of provisions has increased in recent times by 23 per cent."

Professor Jazsi went on to say that the secret ballot has been suppressed, militaristic control dominates and under the guise of compulsory physical training all the youth of Hungary between 14 and 21 is compelled to devote 50 days a year to military training. The Nationalist sentiment is excited into a feeling of revenge against neighboring states, he declared, by hatred against Jews, Communists and Republicans, and these sentiments are controlled and directed to the protection "of the class interests of the landed oligarchy."

**"Dietaryships" Stir Debate**  
Discussion of alleged dictatorship in Hungary and Rumania stirred debate among different factions within the institute membership. Mr. Popovici's defense of his Government's attitude toward the Jews was met by Rabbi B. Leon Hurwitz of Brooklyn, N. Y., charging that Jewish schools are closed in that country.

Professor Jazsi's criticism of the Horthy Government in Hungary as an "oligarchical dictatorship," the only country in central Europe where feudalism rides the saddle and a "historical museum of medieval institutions," brought John Pelenyi, counselor of the Hungarian Legation to his feet. He took issue with the statements and described social progress in Hungary.

Finally, Bishop Nicholas, leader of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Serbia and America rose to say conditions were improving in the Balkans. Patience and good will he said, would still further advance this movement.

## 28 JAPANESE YOUTHS HERE

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the institutions represented by the students are the Imperial University, Waseda, Doshisha, Keio, Meiji, Gakushin and Kwansai Gakushin. The project is sponsored by K. Nakamura, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, who was educated in the United States and is keenly interested in cultivating an international viewpoint in Japanese youth. Last year two groups comprising 60 Japanese high school students visited the United States under his auspices. Mr. Nakamura is now in Europe personally directing a tour of Japanese students and is sponsoring a tour of the Pacific coast states by two high school groups.

"An opportunity such as this for Japanese students to become acquainted with the United States at first hand is of great value and far-reaching interest," Mr. Kawasaka said to a Monitor representative. "These students all represent families of high standing in Japan and will undoubtedly be influential in Japanese affairs in the future. Their experience in the United States will make them leaders when they return home and the broader viewpoints they gain will be circulated through their communities. Already, after only a few weeks in this country, their increasing interest and appreciation is evident."

While in New York City, the students stayed at International House. They were entertained by the Japanese Students' Christian Association, the Nippon Club, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and other organizations during their visit here.

**SACCO SPEAKER HAD NO PERMIT; FINED \$20**

Judge James Parmenter this morning fined Powers Hapgood \$20 for speaking without a license on the Common yesterday at the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration. Cosimo Carvotta, who was charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner, had his case put off until next Friday after pleading not guilty. The bail under which Mr. Carvotta was released yesterday was raised from \$200 to \$1200 when it was testified that he had been convicted of carrying dynamite in 1923. The Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, denied a permit by the authorities, had been promised the speaking permit issued to the Socialist Labor Party. But an hour before the time set for the meeting was informed that the permit would not be available. In spite of this the meeting was held.

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of Maryland  
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PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, President

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Charles Street at Lexington  
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—Judging from the unprecedented success of the August Fur Sale.  
We suggest that now is the time to buy your furs, while O'Neill's Furs are offered at these August Savings.

## BETTER CLASS OF LAWMAKER TERMED NEED

Fewer Laws, More Intelligent Legislators, Is Plea of Prof. Hutton

By a Staff Correspondent  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 13

—The problem of improving legislation in the United States, national as well as state, is not one of curtailing the number of laws, but of securing men of greater intelligence and better character than compose the legislative bodies of the Nation today, Prof. A. R. Hutton of Northwestern University declared at a round-table discussion on state and county government at the Institute of Public Affairs here.

Professor Hutton, an authority on state and city administration, a former member of the City Council of Cleveland, O., and leader of the liberative group considering state affairs, took the position that the multitudinous complexities of modern existence necessitate extensive legislation; that the danger in the legislative situation in America is not one of excessive enactments, but the mediocrity and incompetence of the general run of members of legislatures.

That 100 years ago little legislation was enacted by legislatures was due, Professor Hutton pointed out, to the fact that legislative needs were few. The population was small, a simple, undiversified, rural aggregate, and political and economic conditions did not call for the vast regulatory structure now deemed essential for the public good.

## Curb Legislation

But, while the call for legislation was far less in earlier days than at present, the quality of the membership of state and national legislatures was far better than that of today, the speaker declared. The result of this deterioration, he continued, is evidenced by the distrust of legislatures and the efforts made to curb their operation by various means, gubernatorial vetoes, initiative and referendum, limited sessions and other devices.

In the early history of the states, the situation was exactly the reverse, Professor Hutton said, adding that limitations and restrictions were put upon the Governor, and the Legislatures were looked to by the people for protection and leadership.

So markedly have conditions changed, he continued, that now it is the state executive, who was previously feared, due to the bad repute of royal governors, who is called upon to curb the legislature. The growth of the power of executive veto, proscribing the authority of the Legislature to appropriate funds, and the placing in the hands of the Governor ever greater control and responsibility, were pointed to by Professor Hutton as evidences of the deep disapproval of legislatures and the desire to circumvent them. The legislative problem was declared by Professor Hutton to be the most pressing confronting the states. While serious projects were constantly under way to improve and advance the management and administration of state affairs, little or no thought was given to the reform of the processes of legislation, he added.

States rights are not suffering so much from curtailment and abridgment as from the quality of the membership of state and national legislatures.

**Parlies Are National**  
While party machinery, he said, is mostly regulated by state laws, the party as a practical, political force is usually organized for national purposes along national lines, taking color from national policies and proceeding downward from national politics into state politics, rather than upward from state to national politics, with the result that party attachments are reflected in greater degree for the national than for the state government.

Those influences, combined with an ever advancing industrial development of the country, he held, are responsible for a mitigation of the importance of state rights. This "loss,"

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ment as from a vanishing sentiment toward them, a diminishing interest in their functions, and an implied diminution of their importance. Ralph R. Lounsbury, eminent constitutional authority, of New York City, maintained in an address before the institute, in which he sharply took issue with views previously expressed by important speakers here on the subject of states rights and alleged federal encroachment on them.

Mr. Lounsbury maintained that economic and political factors, of both national and international scope, have been responsible for the "inevitable loss of importance" of states rights. The legal limitations on the rights of the states by the national Government are not, he declared, much greater today than under the original Constitution.

The speaker enumerated the 19 constitutional amendments, maintaining that only in few instances had powers been taken away from the states unless the same restrictions were also placed upon the national Government, and that in none of them, except, perhaps, the Sixteenth Amendment, which gave to Congress the power to levy income taxes without apportionment among the states, have the substantive powers of the Federal Government been enlarged, unless the power given Congress to enforce certain of the amendments could be so considered.

Mr. Lounsbury suggested that "an inferiority in the administration of the State governments as compared with the national government, with the exceptions here and there might in a considerable measure explain why the attachment of the people has come to be in inverse relation to the intimacy of their contact with their State governments. To extra constitutional administration, he declared, has obtained widespread legal recognition in the United States and become the essence of its political life, might also be ascribed much of that predominant attachment which has come to be in inverse relation to the intimacy of their contact with their State governments. To extra constitutional administration, he declared, has obtained widespread legal recognition in the United States and become the essence of its political life, might also be ascribed much of that predominant attachment which has come to be in inverse relation to the intimacy of their contact with their State governments.

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he maintained, is not one of deliberate repression, but due to natural causes and needs. "Perhaps no single power lodged in the national government by the Constitution has had so much to do with increasing its relative importance to the states," the speaker stated; "as has its power over interstate and foreign commerce."

"This power of the National Government over interstate and foreign commerce is exactly what it has always had since the Constitution was adopted, except as modified by the Eighteenth Amendment. The states retained their power over interstate commerce then; they retain it now. But today there is relatively little interstate commerce which is not a link in the chain of interstate and foreign commerce. National power has not increased at the expense of state power, but occasions for the exercise of state power have, in comparison, diminished."

## EUROPE-TO-BOSTON AIR PRIZE GROWS

The solicitations committee of the retail board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon considered what part the big retail stores and department stores in the city will bear in raising the remainder of the \$25,000 prize for the aviator who makes the first Europe-to-America non-stop flight, provided he lands first in Boston.

Sheldon H. Fairbanks, manager of the Radio Aero Show the week of Sept. 26 and donor of the \$1000 last Friday as a nucleus for a purse of \$25,000 to be raised by popular subscription, has offered \$5000 extra to any transatlantic aviator who lands first in Europe in Boston during the week of Sept. 26 while the show is in progress.

The plan has been endorsed by Mayor Nichols and has been approved by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. Several contributions and virtual pledges have been received. The contributions are from Sheldon H. Fairbanks, \$1000; National Shawmut Bank, \$500; Bowen Tufts, vice-president of the C. G. Parker Company, \$250, and W. Irving Bullard, Boston banker, \$250.

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## ARRAY AGAINST IRISH MINISTRY NOW SPLITTING

Some of Redmond's Members Prefer to Support the Cosgrave Government

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The Cosgrave Government has obtained a respite today, the President outmaneuvering the new combination of forces against his Administration by removing the only contentious question—the vote on agriculture, on which the Government might have been defeated—on the day's program. He agreed, however, that the Dail would meet again, Tuesday, instead of adjourning for the autumn recess, as originally planned.

Thomas Johnson, leader of the Labor Party, then moved no confidence in the Government. The delay may save the Government from defeat. The solid array against Mr. Cosgrave, which was assured yesterday, shows signs of splitting. It is now believed that Capt. William Redmond's National League parties are not overjoyed at the new triple alliance, and that some of the members prefer to support the Government rather than the Labor-De Valera combination.

### Government May Be Saved

The ex-servicemen who fought in the British Army, who are mainly the supporters of Captain Redmond, dislike the turn of events. If the National League actually splits on this issue, the Government may be saved, but even if Mr. Cosgrave gets a majority he may decide to resign in order to show that the Labor-De Valera combination is powerless to carry on an effective Government.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The possibility of "legislative and administrative chaos" in the Free State if the Labor-De Valera combination continues is foreseen by Joseph R. Fisher, ex-member of the Irish Boundary Commission. Writing in today's Times, Mr. Fisher recalls that although the Public Safety Bill and the Electoral Bill are already beyond parliamentary procedure it is still open under Article 47 of the Irish Free State Constitution for them to be submitted to a referendum of the entire electorate upon demand from a minority, which need not comprise more than two-fifths of the Dail Eirann members.

In that case the new laws become automatically suspended for 90 days, and a bare majority, not of votes upon the register, but of votes cast, suffices to annul them.

### The Referendum

Mr. Fisher dwells on the confusion which is liable to occur when "an important complicated measure might still be rumbling on its path through the wilds of Kerry or Donegal long after the government responsible for it has been defeated and driven from public life." He adds: "The bearing of all this on the immediate crisis is obvious, and is not without hesitating possibilities. If yesterday's opposition—tomorrow's government—decides to invoke the referendum it will be several months before it knows where it stands and whether the safety bill and the electoral bill are or are not after their 'suspension' to become law."

"If, on the other hand, the new coercion laws are allowed to come into force at once without referendum delays, Mr. Cosgrave may find the whip which will mercilessly throng the punishment of his enemies has got into the wrong hands and may be used on the back of anyone who ventures to say a cross word regarding De Valera or Johnson."

### PARTIES TO CONSIDER INDUSTRIAL PLANK

NEW YORK (P).—Thirteen of New York State's leading business men have accepted invitations to repre-

sent the State on a committee of 100 to draft a platform of American industry for submission to the Republican and Democratic National conventions next year. It is announced by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The invitation was extended by John E. Edgerton, president of the association. The committee will consist of business men from every State and will hold its first meeting in New York City in September. A final meeting will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., in October, simultaneously with the convention of the association.

### MAILS TO CARRY FILM UNDER 1000 FEET LONG

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Films up to 1000 feet in length will be accepted in the mails under a modification of the regulations regarding shipment of motion picture films in the United States.

The 1000-foot films must be shipped in special containers approved by the Post Office Department. The new provision will enable manufacturers and producers to send long films through the mail instead of having to cut them up and send them in separate containers. It will also be of assistance to the motion picture producers and advertisers who use films in selling their products.

## PEACE MOVE IS PLANNED BY CO-OPERATIVES

Anti-War Resolution Drafted for World Congress at Stockholm

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—The triennial congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, opening here next Monday, represents the consumers' co-operative movements of 35 countries. The societies number about 100,000 with 45,000,000 members, being 14,000,000 more than seven years ago.

Among the resolutions for consideration is one from the British Co-operative Union in favor of world peace, urging every co-operative organization to declare itself definitely against war, to make known its hostility to all policies which are provocative of war, or which may raise barriers to the realization of the co-operative program, "and be prepared... to offer complete resistance

to the declaration and prosecution of war."

Another resolution from the same source calls for a special committee of five to draft a program which "shows the necessity of fighting against the danger of an imperialist war through Fascism, and reveals the identity of interests of the international co-operative and working-class movements, and which insists upon a close collaboration among all political, industrial and economic organizations of the working class, as a means to secure effective resistance to all forces of capitalism."

It is also proposed that Russian shall become the one official language of the Alliance.

Tomorrow Sir Thomas Allen, member of the International Co-operative Alliance Executive, will broadcast a talk on "Co-operation in England," from Stockholm, and H. K. May, general secretary of the Alliance, will similarly discuss "Co-operation and Peace."

The congress has been preceded by an international co-operative summer school, which opened on Aug. 4 at Salsjoholmen, near Stockholm, and by sessions of the Women's Guild Conference, which began here yesterday.

At the latter conference, the question of "Low Prices, or High Dividends, Which Do Women Want?" was discussed. Another topic considered was "The Family Wash—How Co-operative Societies and Municipalities Can Help."

## CONCLAVE SEEKS AGREEMENT ON CHRISTIAN UNITY

Rules of Faith That May Be Acceptable to All Proposed at Lausanne

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LAUSANNE, Aug. 13.—The subject of the "Apostolic Succession," which was introduced into the debate on "the Ministry of the Church," plainly brought the World Conference on Faith and Order to a critical point in the deliberations. Dr. Edwin Parker, Bishop of Bombay, speaking unreservedly for the Anglo-Catholic conception, argued that as the bishops indeed received their authority from the Apostles, a person ordained by them became "God's man." Dr. M. G. G. Scherer, general secretary of the Lutheran Church in America, assailing this postulate, supported the Congregational and Methodist position that "the acknowledgment of the Apostolic Succession could only be the logical result of the acknowledgment of the Primacy of the Pope."

Although neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the British Baptists accepted the invitations to the conference, unofficial observers of both bodies were present throughout the discussions. Reports are being prepared for the Vatican by Father Max Metzger of Graz, Austria, and Father Herman Hoffmann, of Breslau, while the Baptists have been represented by Dr. J. E. Roberts, ex-president of the Baptist Union. The conference meanwhile continued the discussion of section reports.

The Rev. William Adams Brown of the United States Presbyterian Church, presenting the unanimous report of the third section on "the nature of the church," emphasized the progress made in dispelling misconceptions, such as that unification would require the Free Churches to renounce their spiritual ancestry or that it would involve uniformity. The report begins with the agreed points, which, briefly summarized, are that the church is constituted by the will of God, not by the consent or the beliefs of men. The church, it says, is the agency by which Christ reconciles man to God.

### Attempt to Reconcile Beliefs

The report next registers the differing viewpoints of those believing in the visible expression of the Church, determined by our Saviour, and those believing it may take different forms. It also notes differing views regarding the origin of the divisions, but agreement that they impeded the Church's task, and urges all Christians to become united. Finally, the report enumerates the outward marks of the Church, acknowledgment of the Scriptures, pro-

fession of faith in God, as revealed incarnate in Christ, observance of the sacraments, the ministry, fellowship in prayer. The report was read for the first time.

Discussion opened on the report of the fourth section on "The Church's common confession of faith." The report, which was introduced by the Chairman, Canon Tatlow of the Church of England, for unity in faith "contained in the Holy Scriptures and witnessed to and safeguarded" by the Nicene and Apostles' creeds, thus following the compromise proposed by the Bishop of Gloucester. Each Church is left free to determine the use made of the creeds and may continue to use special confessions of faith. The right of a future church to frame a new creed, while adhering to the ancient, is acknowledged. The report concludes: "No written statements can replace personal union with Christ."

Dr. Titus of the German Lutheran Church, criticized the report for giving undue prominence to ancient creeds and the relegation of confessions like that of Augsburg to a secondary place. Discussion was thereupon adjourned. The Bishop of Bombay, who spoke first on the Ministry of the Church, said that, when examining Protestant conceptions of Holy Orders, he found some common ground with the early Presbyterians who have retained ministerial, though unepiscopal, ordination. For the group which holds that any body of Christians can form a church and appoint ministers, he showed no tolerance.

### Congregational Conception

The Congregational conception, as stated by Dr. Alfred E. Garvie, by which the church "recognizes and authorizes" its clergy, could, he thought, be admitted if it applied not to ministers but to those having gifts as "prophets." He believed that if Christendom wishes to be united, "it would return to the traditional method," which he considered divine.

Dr. Scherer said that the Lutherans had no objection "in principle" to the Episcopacy, with which the reformers had only broken because of the hostility of the bishops to Gospel teaching. They felt free to adopt what was best in any system. Assuming, however, that all could agree to re-establish the Episcopacy (for general agreement was improbable on any other basis) would that involve acceptance of the sacerdotal theory of the apostolic succession and Episcopal ordination? If so, would the Episcopacy be guaranteed against schisms in the absence of unity of belief?

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## PUBLIC SUPPORT OF PAROLE PLAN SHOWN AS NEED

### Prison Congress Speakers Urge Educational Cam- paign on Subject

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 15 (Special).—To arouse every American to see his duty in the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender for useful citizenship and to understand the protective and redemptive purpose of parole was declared the paramount need of the parole system at the session of the committee on pardon and parole at the American Prison Congress.

The urgent necessity for a nationwide educational campaign on parole was stressed by each of the speakers who presented parole conditions in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, Georgia, Colorado, Maryland, Illinois and Oregon.

One of the most significant contributions of the American Prison Association to the welfare of the public is in the field of criminal statistics according to the report of Sanford Bates, chairman of the committee on criminal law and procedure at the third session of the congress. As a result of the committee's work, the United States Census Bureau is now gathering institutional statistics for the first census of 1926 from 93 institutions and these will be published soon.

**Responsibility of Parents.**  
Mr. Bates indicated that the results undoubtedly would justify giving it a permanent place in the census bureau but warned that it would not be a sensational revelation but the foundation and introduction to a solution of the crime question. Dr. Frank Moore of New Jersey, formerly president of the association, declared that more can be done by brotherly love than all the walls and locks in rejudging the offender. He criticized the parents in both poor and rich homes who fail as examples and wholesome guides and cause unfortunate habits which penal and reformatory institutions must correct with patience and intelligence.

Mrs. Blanche H. Du of the Minnesota State Board of Control read the principal paper at the second session. "Lack of employment is a difficult problem," she said. "Idleness is demoralizing to prisoners and defeats the purpose of imprisonment. There must be work for all and there should be wages. The labor unions are our best friends in Minnesota when we want legislative aid for prison industries and we never release a prisoner on parole until employment is secured."

**Favors Labor in Prison.**  
The committee was unanimously in favor of regular eight-hour labor for prisoners at higher wages than are being paid in most states. The average now is less than 50 cents. The committee favored also the enlargement of parole boards and larger staffs of parole officers chosen with great care.

Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction for Massachusetts, deplored the attitude of the public toward parole and the widespread failure to recognize that it is impossible to have after-care of prisoners unless there is an indeterminate sentence which is a consequence of the individualization of correction and reform. He urged that supervision after the prison term be made obligatory in all states.

William Franklin Penn, president of the association, declared that the states could never have too many parole officers, pointing out the need of arousing the active support and interest in rehabilitation on the part of the community. He advocated training parole officers to enlist every possible agency in community life.

**Programs to be Co-ordinated.**  
Charles W. Wilson of Vergennes, Vt., chairman of the committee on prevention, indicated that President Coolidge might soon call a conference of the Bar Association, welfare organizations, labor federations, churches and educational organizations to the end that all work for prevention of crime may be co-ordinated. A motion for the establishment of a permanent commission of prevention of crime was passed unanimously.

Individual treatment in correction of delinquent children, depiction of only sterling qualities in motion pictures and stricter enforcement of child labor and compulsory education laws were dealt with as vital needs in preventing juvenile delinquency by Calvin Derrick of Jamesburg, N. J.

Seven hundred prisoners at the federal penitentiary of McNeil Island welcomed approximately 400

registered delegates of the congress Sunday, 96 of whom are from the Atlantic coast, and cheered President Penn when he said, "Work out your own salvation. Prepare to earn citizenship upon release, and know that we are going to do the best in our power for your welfare in or out of prison. Above all, do not fail to learn to enjoy can about mechanics, and all the other industrial work here."

### AMERICAN DRY LAW CALLED BAROMETER

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—World prohibition depends on the success or failure of the movement in the United States, in the opinion of Larsen Ledet of Aarhus, Denmark, a delegate to the convention here of the Supreme Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, and its legislative superintendent.

"If the United States enforces prohibition, the whole world will become dry," he said. "If you repeal it, or fail to enforce it, the whole world will remain wet for centuries. Fortunately, the bottle is still sacred in Europe."

## CROPS MAY CHECK DECLINE OF NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS

(Continued from Page 1)

fective method of measuring efficiency, have shown a downward trend, so that in the face of diminishing revenues, the percentage of operating expenses has been reduced substantially. Besides the reduced volume of freight business, a very large loss of passenger travel has occurred, the decrease on a revenue basis of a group of typical lines in this section being just one-third in the years 1920-1926.

To add to the problems which confront both the operating and traffic offices, the movement of empty cars westbound to handle eastbound loadings is heavy. The direction of traffic is eastbound, and in consequence many cars must be hauled many hundreds of miles to be available for handling the business eastward. The preponderance of traffic is in the ratio of almost two to one eastward.

Indications of heavy empty westward mileage on which no revenue is earned by these cars. Into this situation the Panama Canal competition enters strongly and it is fully as important to the railroads now as in former years, to obtain permission to establish "long and short haul" rates to Pacific Coast cities in order to compete with the water lines. To ports in Oregon and Washington in the calendar year 1926, the United States Shipping Board reported a tonnage of 600,000 short tons westbound, the eastbound movement being more than five times this. The westward volume of business, if the railroads had been able to handle it, would, at an average revenue of \$15 a ton, a conservative figure used by a traffic official of the Northern Pacific, have brought the four transcontinental lines touching these ports a revenue of \$9,000,000.

**The Rates Question.**  
While the railroads are still desirous of obtaining permission to reduce their rates slightly to coastal ports while maintaining the present scale in the interior, where water competition is a factor of less importance, they are devoting more attention to an intensive program of development of the northwest. Diversification of agriculture, the encouragement of settlers of proved experience as farmers, and the encouragement of such industries as could find local markets for their products are among the steps being taken to rehabilitate the rail lines and the section they serve.

In a railroad sense, the northwestern region is the most interesting section of the country today. Economically and politically, it attracts as much attention. The question of price-fixing under the revamped McNary-Haugen bill, which it is expected will be re-introduced at the next session of Congress; its need of more intensive development of agriculture; diversification of farming; encouragement of the right type of settlers; the use of mechanical appliances on farms; the question of reforestation; the possibilities of hydroelectric power in the mountain sections of the Northwest, and the strength of the prohibition sentiment evident in this section of the country, all make the Northwest a center of interest.

**Cannot Raise Rates.**  
It has been unusual in the past to find railroad officers viewing with sympathy the consideration of the problems of the territory which their lines serve and having so clear a picture of the farmers' problems as

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## RADIO BOARD PERMITS SEVEN NEW STATIONS

### All Are in South—Promised Before Passage of Act, Says Commissioner

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Seven construction permits have been issued to new stations, the Federal Radio Commission announced.

Although it is the stated policy of the commission not to allow any new broadcasting stations to go on the air, Eugene O. Sykes of the commission, in whose district all the new stations are located, stated that the stations had been promised construction permits prior to the passage of the Radio Act of 1927. There are very few stations in the regions

## General Severs Connection With Nationalists— Victory for Feng

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—The Nanking Government which has ruled Shanghai and the adjacent provinces during the last four months has collapsed. Its organizer, and strongest figure, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has resigned his post as commander of the Nationalist army and has gone to his native village near Ningpo, accompanied by his family, and a long statement disclaiming any personal ambition and explaining his retention of power as due to his desire to combat Communism and militarism. Concluding, Chiang urged the Nanking, Hankow and Kuomintang groups to unite and co-operate in a campaign against the northern military forces.

Among the executives of the northwestern lines a similar feeling is noted. Substantially these views were expressed in different words by Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific; Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern; H. E. Byram, chief executive of the Milwaukee; C. T. Jaffray of the Soo Line, and others who spend the greater part of their time traveling over lines in the West, establishing contacts with the farmers studying crop conditions, and seeking a remedy for the difficulties which have beset the Northwest recently.

The railroad and the farming problems appear to the observer singularly related. Each industry depends upon the other; prosperity to one means equal progress to the other. The co-operation now manifested between the two groups indicates the efforts being made to find a mutually helpful solution of the present situation.

### St. Paul Road to Protest

**Merger of Northern Lines**  
CHICAGO. Announcement has been made here by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway that it would intervene to prevent the proposed merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads.

Announcing the St. Paul's determination to intervene, H. E. Byram, an official of the road, said: "So powerful a combination of railroads would seriously impair railroad competition in the Northwest. Once formed, it could never be dissolved. We believe the creation of so huge a transportation monopoly would be prejudicial to the interests of the St. Paul road and to the Northwest generally. The public of the northwestern states, once it is informed, will not sanction a railroad consolidation that is opposed to its interest."

Some of the most prominent railroad counsel in the country have been retained by the St. Paul in intervention to prevent the merger. The hearings will begin in Minneapolis Oct. 3. It is expected that taking of testimony will consume several months.

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where the new ones will be built, and to forbid them to radiocast would be depriving them of their facilities, he said. The stations are all located in the southern area of the United States. Representatives of Stations WEBB, WBNY and WHAP, all of the metropolitan area of New York, have appeared before the Federal Radio Commission, seeking a division of time on the wavelength of 920 kilocycles. The assignment of 920 kilocycles is now occupied by Stations WABC and WBOQ of the Atlantic Broadcasting Company, owned by A. H. Grebe Company, manufacturers of radio-receiving sets.

The Radio Commission has also authorized use of portable radiocasting sets in aircraft intended for projected trans-oceanic flights. Four permits were granted the owners of planes entered in the Dole flight to Honolulu and one to the owner of the plane intended for the New York to Rome flight.

## CHIANG RETURNS TO PRIVATE LIFE

General Severs Connection

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## ELBERT H. GARY HAS PASSED ON

### Accomplishments Recognized by All Leaders in Industrial World

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP).—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, has passed on here.

Mr. Gary was known as a harmonizer in the steel industry. When he became a leading figure in the work there was warfare among competitors and between employers and employees, but he worked constantly to bring them closer together. In all his efforts, no matter how great the task, he was guided by a framed motto that hung in his office: "It can be done."

### His Work Recognized

As head of the great corporation he constantly was confronted with two problems of the most vital importance to the two directly opposite groups of people concerned in them. One was the successful direction of the huge business organization, with assets of nearly \$2,000,000,000 and involving the investments of thousands of persons; the other, the human consideration of the more than 300,000 employees of the steel corporation and its subsidiary companies. That he was eminently successful in dealing with both problems from the standpoint of employer and employee was proved by the tributes that were paid to him by the leading men of the industrial world and these who worked in the ranks.

During the years he was head of the steel corporation Mr. Gary negotiated and consummated many important matters, but perhaps the one that gave the greatest measure of satisfaction to the country generally was the elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry. Mr. Gary had been in favor of this move a long time and it was before the board of directors many times. Finally, in 1922, it was accomplished after an appeal from President Harding.

The rise of Mr. Gary to be the chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation—he was chairman of the executive committee and later of the board of directors and of the finance committee—may be said to have been due to an incident in the practice of law, for which he was educated. In 1898 as general counsel for and a director of the Illinois Steel Company, he was called upon to take charge of the organization of the Federal Steel Company, a merger of the Illinois and other companies. It was he who first suggested the amalgamation and it was here for the first time he was brought in touch with the late J. Pierpont Morgan, whose financial assistance was being sought in the formation of

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the new company. Mr. Gary's business ability so impressed Mr. Morgan and his associates that they insisted upon Mr. Gary being made president of the Federal Steel Company.

**Big Corporation Formed.**  
Mr. Morgan at first did not take to the idea advanced by Mr. Gary for a great steel corporation that could compete with Germany and Great Britain, which were dominating the international market. Mr. Morgan finally decided to give his backing to the formation of a giant steel merger along the lines Mr. Gary had proposed. With the organization of the United States Steel Corporation the business created by Mr. Carnegie was purchased in 1901 for \$492,000,000, and in all 19 large companies were taken into the merger with a combined capital of \$376,550,000. It was the biggest undertaking in the industrial world and the financial world was awed when the corporation announced its plans for an authorized capital of \$1,100,000,000 in stock and \$304,000,000 in bonds.

Charles M. Schwab became president and Mr. Gary chairman of the executive committee. One of his suggestions that met with bitter opposition from some of the directors in the early days of the corporation was for complete publicity concerning the affairs of the corporation—including how its money was spent, the amount of material manufactured and the number of employees. Although the late George W. Perkins generally received credit for perfecting the system of employees' benefits and pensions and enabling them to share in the profits through stock subscriptions, Mr. Perkins declared that the credit for this actually belonged to Mr. Gary. Approximately one-third of the 160,000 stockholders in the corporation are employees.

While Mr. Gary was known as an opponent to union labor, nevertheless he always was interested in the welfare of the employees. It was at his behest that the United States Steel Corporation adopted the plan of voluntary compensation to injured workmen long before such action was made compulsory by the laws of many states. He was also largely responsible for the corporation's extensive system of welfare work for the benefit of employees. In this work, which included among other things playgrounds, schools, clubs, gardens and pensions, the corporation in the 10 years between 1912 and 1922 expended more than \$108,000,000.

Mr. Gary was known as the father of the industrial safety movement, and the steel corporation was one of the first large industrial companies to inaugurate "safety first" campaigns among its employees.

**Educated for Law.**  
He was born on his father's farm near Wheaton, Ill., and was educated

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THE MOST important element in business success—and the most difficult—is to be sure that you have all the facts before you act.

TO GET them all, from every possible source, is the first objective in General Motors. The Research Laboratories contribute some. These are nuggets, left in the crucible, after hundreds of ideas that looked good have been burned away. The Proving Ground contributes others. Dealers contribute. The public contributes. Every department contributes. Through the whole organization runs a spirit of inquiry and of rigid insistence on proof.

OUT OF such thinking come the new models announced from time to time by Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick, LaSalle, Cadillac—all with Fisher Bodies. And by *Frigidaire*. Each new model is a tested step forward. Nothing goes into it as a result of habit or guess or pride of opinion.

Nothing counts but hard-won facts, gathered and used with an open mind.



CHEVROLET



PONTIAC



OLDSMOBILE



OAKLAND



BUICK



LaSALLE



CADILLAC



FISHER BODIES



GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS



The electric refrigerator

# GENERAL MOTORS

*"A car for every purse and purpose"*



## MASSACHUSETTS TERCENTENARY PLANS DEVELOP

Additions to Committees  
Made—Cities and Towns  
Arrange Programs

Active organizations for the adequate observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony are being formed in different towns and cities in Massachusetts, according to the fourth general bulletin just issued by the Massachusetts Bay celebration committee. In several municipalities plans are being formulated for state-wide participation in the tercentenary of 1930.

"The Salem committee," says the bulletin, "with Gen. William A. Pew as chairman, will proceed with its local plans in harmony with the plans of the central committee. The Salem Chamber of Commerce, the Old Planters Society, Mayor Bates, and other interests of the community, realize the importance of having that parent city much in evidence in 1930.

"Interest having been shown in Springfield in the plans of the three hundredth anniversary since the first announcement last December, a local committee is being formed in that city. Springfield is represented on the general committee by Col. Benjamin A. Franklin and George C. Gardner.

"Worcester will be concerned especially with that part of the general plans for a state-wide commemoration that relate to the display of local community resources in each center of industrial and historical development. In both fields, as in various aspects of cultural expression, this city will be prominent in the 1930 program. The Worcester members of the general committee are Charles G. Washburn, George F. Booth, Clifford S. Anderson and John F. Tinsley.

**Cambridge Plans Own Program**  
"Cambridge, being one of the cities observing its own 300th anniversary that year, has started active preparations to place the city much to the fore in connection with the 1930 celebration. The Cambridge Union, of which Prof. Joseph H. Beale is president and John T. Scully secretary, an organization composed of representatives of some 30 social, civic and fraternal organizations of that city, sets forth its general purpose to make Cambridge an 'ideal city' in which to live and work by 1930.

"Watertown, another of the 1930 group of 300-year-old communities, has its committee officially appointed by town meeting vote and will be ready to proceed in the fall with determining local plans and with such part as the town may take in the general program. Watertown is proposing to make a number of betterments between now and the tercentenary year."

The celebration committee is completing steps to permanent organization. The present committee, which will be succeeded by an incorporation with permanent officers and a settled plan of action to be based on the preliminary work since last December.

Conferences have been held or are to be held by the celebration committee with Governor Fuller and other state, city and town officials. In addition plans for co-operation will be discussed with the New England Council, the associated industries, the chamber of commerce, railroads, architects, civic clubs and other organizations whose interest with the plans of the committee have been indicated.

**Committees Start Work**  
During the last two months several committees have started their plans by preliminary conferences, and will take up the work in a more active progress toward accomplishment in relation with the permanent organization which is expected to be functioning by that time. The committees and the chairmen are as follows:

Memorial to the founders, Charles K. Bolton; drama and pageantry, Frank Chouteau Brown; industrial and civic arts, Royal B. Farnum; publishing and graphic arts, D. B. Updike; recreation and sports, Hugh Bancroft; congresses and conventions, Lyon Weyburn; public information, Lloyd B. Hayes; commercial and industrial relations, Charles R. Cow; cultural expression, including colonial and national villages and related phases of the celebration, Ralph Adams Cram; permanent betterments, including public and private improvements, previous to the celebration year, John J. Walsh; several other communities are in process of organization.

The committee on permanent organization consists of: Chairman, Ralph Adams Cram; vice-chairman, John J. Walsh; treasurer, James Jackson; secretary, Everett B. Mayo; Henry O. Cutter, Cambridge; Charles R. Gow, Brookline; George N. Meserve, Brighton; Robert H. Newcomb, Malden; Harold Peabody, Boston; John B. Richards, Fall River; John H. Sherburne, Brookline; Prof. Samuel E. Morison, Boston; the fall for his advisory in history and H. H. Bailey in organization.

The permanent organization will have a general council of 21 members from various sections of the Commonwealth, and at least 12 departments to be formed on the basis of the work of the several committees named above.

**Noted Names on List**  
A board of trustees will have as the chairman Frederic Winthrop, a descendant of Gov. John Winthrop. The vice-chairman will be William C. Endicott, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose ancestor of the Bay Colony period was Gov. John Endicott, who led the company on its arrival in 1630 and afterward.

The organizing committee is giving encouragement to a revival of interest in the "Society of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England," which proposes to include in its membership all men of hereditary connection with the original Bay Colony.

The essential part of the plan being formulated by the present committee is to encourage prepara-

tions that much may be achieved in the way of permanent betterments of both beauty and utility, not only in Boston and adjoining cities and towns but throughout the State.

It is apparently settled that there will be nothing of the world's fair character, but that there will be a series of specialized exhibitions. Subjects being suggested for special attention for Springfield, Worcester, Fall River, and other centers as well as Boston, to feature social, civic, educational and like elements, as well as to display the industrial and business resources of the Twentieth Century Bay State.

### To Exploit Historical Aspect

The original intention of the Massachusetts Bay celebration committee was to center the 1930 celebration around the historical and cultural aspects of the anniversary, and to emphasize those contributions to the Nation and world that have been and are peculiar to Massachusetts. That is still the intention.

One method, but not the sole way, to bring this about is to construct a reproduction of a colonial village like that in which Massachusetts Bay Colony pioneers lived in the seventeenth century; and then a series of little villages or hamlets in which would be reproduced the daily life of the several national or racial peoples who contributed to the development of this section and nation. This idea has found considerable favor and seems quite likely to lead to the central feature of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930.

Since the publication by the Massachusetts Bay celebration committee of its third bulletin in April of last year, the committee has been active in its efforts to bring about a more complete and effective Cultural and Special Features' proposed for the tercentenary, in which appeared a list of 130 members of the general committee, a number of additions have been made, which are now published for the first time as follows:

**Additions to Committees**  
Erastus B. Badger, Winchester; Stoughton Bird, Cambridge; Charles Sumner Bird Jr., Walpole; Frank H. Chase, Hingham; George Endicott, Andover; Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, Springfield; Miss Lucie M. Gardner, Salem; George C. Gardner, Springfield; Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Salem; Walter E. Guyette, Lowell; Clement Hernandez, Newton; William C. Hill, Abundant; Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, Andover; Addison P. Munroe, Providence; Maj. Eben Putnam, Wellesley; Miss Edith Rantoul, Beverly; Samuel H. Thompson, Lowell; John F. Tinsley, Worcester; Sinclair Weeks, Newton; Frank D. Waterman, New York.

The following from Boston and the Metropolitan District: Alexander Brin, Ellerton J. Brehaut, George V. Brown, James H. Carney, Eugene P. Carver Jr., Arthur W. Clark, Kiwanis Club; Dr. William M. Conant, Old Planters' Society and Conant Family Association; Joseph A. Conry, T. Jefferson Coolidge, the Rev. Louis C. Cornish, Walton L. Crocker, Henry V. Cunningham, the Rev. William H. Dewar, Edward Hamlin, the Rev. R. J. Haberlin, Edward T. Hartman, A. H. Johnson, the Rev. J. H. Jones, Alden H. Kenyon, Col. Frank Knox, John S. Lawrence, Alfred H. Marchant, Rotary Club; Charles C. Macinnis, George N. Meserve, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, James R. Nicholson, the Rev. A. C. Peabody, Daughters of the American Revolution; Stockton Raymond, A. P. Russell, George A. Rust, Appalachian Mountain Club; D. B. Updike, and Felix Vorenberg.

**CENTENARY OF BARRE CHURCH CELEBRATED**  
BARRE, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—Barre Evangelical Congregational Church, organized a century ago, is celebrating its birthday with nearly a half-century of its ministry represented at the exercises. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Burton, secretary of the National Council of Congregational churches, organized a century ago, is celebrating its birthday with nearly a half-century of its ministry represented at the exercises. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Burton, secretary of the National Council of Congregational churches, organized a century ago, is celebrating its birthday with nearly a half-century of its ministry represented at the exercises.

and it concentrates on art and is little concerned in correlating art with other subjects.  
Dr. Eggers went on to say that because of the wealth of things to be seen in the museums the logical characteristic of the instruction it could offer was to emphasize the contemplative rather than the productive attitude. Dr. Eggers discussed the position taken by the Worcester Museum in the present consideration by educators of the comparative value of the museum art schools and of public and vocational schools of art study, a subject of the utmost importance to museums and their communities alike.  
Dr. Eggers felt that the functions of the museums and of the schools were quite distinct and need no conflict.

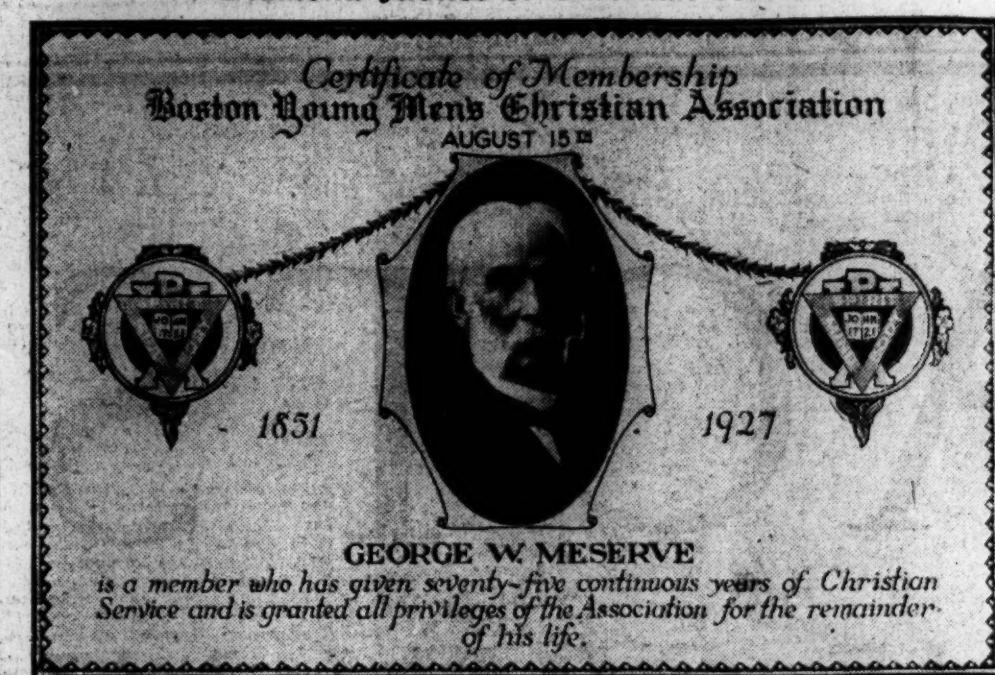
## Quality, the Goal of Art Museum Instruction, Declares Director

Should Emphasize Contemplative, Rather Than Productive, Says Dr. George W. Eggers of Worcester, of Artistic Methods

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—"The logical characteristic of art instruction in modern museums," said Dr. George W. Eggers, director of the Worcester Art Museum today, "is to emphasize the contemplative attitude rather than the productive attitude." Dr. Eggers discussed the position taken by the Worcester Museum in the present consideration by educators of the comparative value of the museum art schools and of public and vocational schools of art study, a subject of the utmost importance to museums and their communities alike.

Dr. Eggers felt that the functions of the museums and of the schools were quite distinct and need no conflict.  
"The art school carries on traditions of vocational training," he said. "The public school, using the practical of the arts, endeavors to enrich, amplify and balance the spiritual and intellectual life of the individual and of the community, and the newest corner in the field of art education museum instruction—aims at benefiting the individual and the community and not at producing artists."  
"The difference, as I see it, between museum instruction and general public school education is a difference in equipment and methods rather than of fundamental aim. The museum has originals from which students work and which have no real counterpart in the schoolroom;

## Diamond Jubilee of Christian Service



Certificate of Honorary Membership Granted Boston Man Who Became a Member of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in 1851 and Who Has Maintained Contact Since That Time to the Present Day, 75 Years of Continuous Activity Which He Has Exercised All Over the World.

## Boston Man Marks 75 Years in Y. M. C. A.

George W. Meserve Honored  
as Only Man in World  
With Such Record

Seventy-five years ago today, George W. Meserve enrolled as a member of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and has kept his membership intact in the association ever since.  
He has held a membership the longest of any association member in the United States and is the holder of the only 75 years' membership ever awarded to any member of any Y. M. C. A. in the world. The Boston Y. M. C. A. is the oldest association in the United States being organized Dec. 29, 1851. The seventy-fifth anniversary was celebrated last winter.

"The Y. M. C. A. is a great character building organization," claims Mr. Meserve. "I prize my membership in the association very highly. I have used my visiting card in many cities of this country and in England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium and other foreign lands and have found it of greater value than a bank note. It has made possible many fine friendships which I would not have enjoyed otherwise and it brought me in contact with the best people of many lands."

Throughout his membership, Mr. Meserve has been active in the social work and religious program of the association. He is at his summer home at Rocky Nook, North Plymouth, where he continues his interest in the religious work by assisting in the church services. Mr. and Mrs. Meserve live at 145 Warren Avenue, Boston.

## CHEESE ROLLING GAME IS REVIVED

Ancient Italian Pastime  
Enjoyed at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—The ancient Italian game of cheese rolling, "Tiro della Forme," is attracting much attention in this section this summer. The Italian Progressive Club sponsors contests at Hampton Ponds and Italians relive the pleasures of their native Tuscany in the close competitions which are a feature of the sport.  
A stipul is wound tightly around a hard cheese, which may weigh anywhere from 5 to 40 pounds, the end of the strap being held securely by the player. At the signal he steps to the line of the alley, a long lane of turf, swings the cheese over his head and brings it down at the same time pulling on the strap with a force that sends the cheese spinning swiftly down the alley, which runs for a length of about 500 yards.  
Standings are based on the number of yards scored in the roll and the players take turns at the rolling until one is proved victor.

## LARGE POTATO CROP INDICATED

Estimated Yield for 1927  
Over 4 Per Cent Above  
Average of Five Years

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—The potato crop for this year in the United States is estimated, as of Aug. 1, at 410,714,000 bushels, according to the New England Crop Reporting Survey, as compared with 356,123,000 bushels harvested last year and 394,135,000 the five year average, 1922-1926. Prospective production gained 4.5 per cent during the last month and is now 15.3 per cent larger than the crop harvested last year and 4.2 per cent above the average production of the last five years.

Improvement was general throughout the country, 39 states, including all important states, show increases in potato prospects. The present prospect is for a substantial increase over the short crops of the last two years but in proportion to the population it would be hardly more than the average production of the last five years.

The eight major late crop states gained 5.8 per cent in indicated production during the last month and now expect a crop 12.1 per cent larger than last year, but nearly equal to their average production. Prospects in the minor late crop states gained 2.8 per cent during the last five years, 1922-26.

Movement from Virginia, where the early crop has made heavy yields, is nearly at an end. Prospects in New Jersey are for a crop 26 per cent greater than harvested last year, but 3 per cent less than the average of 1922-26. Early potatoes in New Jersey, Long Island, and southern New England are already moving to market.

## LIEUT. HEGENBERGER GOES TO NEW DUTIES

Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, of San Francisco-to-Hawaii aviator, has returned to Washington, where he is to take over his new work as chief of the instrument and navigation division of the United States Marine Corps.

Although the week has been filled with receptions and demonstrations in his honor, his request no favors were officially planned, and only members of his family were present to see him off. He went by train to Washington, to report, and tonight he goes to Wright Field, Dayton, O., by airplane, to begin his work. He expects to be at Dayton for some time and will be joined there by his wife and children.

## WALES HAS CELEBRATION

WALE, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—More than 300 persons attended the "Old Home Day" celebration of this little town, one of the few in England to preserve the ceremony of welcoming back old residents, on Saturday afternoon. Women of the Baptist Church served a dinner in Shaw's Grove, and nearly two hours was devoted to the business of exchanging greetings and eating.

## TRIBUTE IS PAID BY BENNINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

duction of the pageant and a program of fireworks.  
The first presentation of the pageant given Saturday night, was witnessed by 5500 persons. It was presented in three episodes and closely portrayed the life of the early settlers and the stirring incidents which played so mightily a part in the early American history.

Yesterday, the activities centered in religious services of the 172d Infantry, which is encamped at Bennington. They were held on the battle monument grounds at 8:30 a. m. and were in charge of Paul D. Moody, president of Middlebury College, and chaplain of the regiment.

Gov. John E. Weeks, who arrived in Bennington by motor Saturday, and who is staying at Calamont Tavern, made the address at a union service of the First Baptist and Second Congregational Churches.

Of special interest were the services at the First Congregational Church in Old Bennington, and it was eminently fitting that a special service should be held here because the men and women who founded the town 150 or more years ago, were the men and women who founded First Church. The edifice is the oldest in Vermont and was built in 1762. The present structure, a perfect example of Sir Charles Christopher Wren's architecture, is one of the most beautiful church edifices in New England. Instead of securing the services of professional singers for the occasion, the friends and neighbors of Old Bennington organized an old-fashioned choir of 50 voices, which led the congregation yesterday in the singing of old hymns. The pastor, the Rev. Ravi-Booth, preached an historical sermon.

Yesterday afternoon the 172d regiment band gave a concert at the Vermont Soldiers' Home and later, the Bennington Masonic band presented a program at the village park. At sunset, the entire regiment of troops paraded near the camp grounds and was reviewed by Governor Weeks and staff.

## DELEGATES SAIL TO FISH GROUNDS

Cruise to Middle Banks and  
Shown How Tagging  
Is Done by Bureau

The ninth annual convention of the United States Fisheries Association closed yesterday with a special cruise to the Middle Banks where members and guests were given the opportunity of seeing how the Government tags fish, takes soundings, and carries on other investigations in the interest of the fishing industry. The trip was arranged by the Boston entertainment committee through the courtesy of the United States bureau of fisheries.

The delegates were accompanied by Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, research curator in zoology and lecturer at the Agassiz Museum, Harvard University, and consulting oceanographer of the Bureau of Fisheries; Dr. Oscar E. Sette, who is in charge of the division of fishery industries; William Schroeder, aquatic biologist; and Elmer Higgins, head of the Division of Scientific Inquiry for the Government, who assisted in conducting the experiments and explained the demonstrations.

Specimens of marine life obtained included young flounders, starfish,

butterfly fish, various kinds of fish eggs, sea worms and tiny marine plants.

Tagging of fish was demonstrated. This consists of fastening a flat metal ring bearing a number to the tail fin of the fish. The size of the fish, the date, and the locality in which it is taken is recorded in the bureau of fisheries tagging book, and the fish is released. Over 48,000 cod, haddock and pollock have been tagged this year, according to the government experts.

During the voyage, Dr. Bigelow, who is also advisor to the ice patrol, told of the joint work of the bureau of fisheries and the Agassiz Museum of Harvard University. The experts are at present devoting their time to the study of marine life between Chesapeake Bay and Nova Scotia. They are mainly interested in an intensive study of the minute floating life in ocean currents between these points. To get on the track of the offshore feeding grounds of cod and mackerel in North Atlantic waters is the aim of investigations now being conducted.

## FREIGHT SURVEY BEGUN BY B. & M. TO AID SERVICE

Speedier Handling of New  
England Traffic Is Goal  
of Investigation

A system-wide survey of freight service on the Boston & Maine Railroad—with the object of effecting further improvements in schedules in the interest of New England industries and the railroad itself—was begun today on the southern division. It will be extended to every division on the system, and will last several months, it is stated.

To this task George Hannauer, president, assigned J. W. Smith, the new assistant to the president, who recently resigned as general manager of the Chicago Terminal Railroad, and R. J. Hammond, assistant to the president. Thirteen other specialists are included in the group assigned by General Superintendent Samuel E. Miller to co-operate in the survey.

The result, in the opinion of President Hannauer, will be to move the products of New England mills and factories to market even more promptly than at present; to bring in raw materials even more quickly; to develop a more efficient relation between local freight runs, switching operations and the through freight schedules; to indicate the extent to which motor trucks may be further utilized in feeding into the through freights, developing speedier service for the shipper and more efficient performance on the part of the railroad and its present schedules, and will bring to the work the experience in terminal operations at Chicago where the Chicago Terminal Railroad under President Hannauer gained a reputation for prompt and efficient service for the shipper and more efficient performance on the part of the railroad and its present schedules, and will bring to the work the experience in terminal operations at Chicago where the Chicago Terminal Railroad under President Hannauer gained a 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## Real Estate Must Bear Tax Load of Civic Expense, Says Economist

Professor Bullock, Harvard, Sees Little Chance of Reducing Burden in the Face of Mounting Expenditures of Municipalities

An illuminating history of taxation, and analysis of its trend with relation to expenditures, prepared by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, and tax expert for the special New Hampshire commission on tax reform, was delivered at the National Convention of Real Estate Boards at Seattle, Wash., last night.

The article serves to recall to the attention of the real estate community in this country the fact that the trend of expenditures and taxes in the various states of the Union that this newspaper is printing is practically complete in its installation. The third follows.

By PROF. CHARLES J. BULLOCK

It will not have escaped your attention that in this account of plans for readjusting the burden of state and local taxation I have been unable to record anything which has made much permanent difference in urban real estate. Certainly such readjustments may have reduced local taxation of property; but the final result of tapping new sources of revenue has usually been increased expenditure.

For this reason, it has become increasingly true that our problems of taxation are really problems of expenditure. If the cost of maintaining state and local governments continues to increase, it is difficult to see how real estate, urban or rural, is going to secure any permanent relief.

I have had something to do, in Massachusetts and a few other states, with drafting laws providing new sources of revenue which might have resulted in moderate reductions of local taxes on property, chiefly real estate; but I have never seen that result follow the enactment of such laws. I have, therefore, looked for the interest I used to feel in plans for readjusting tax burdens, and have been forced to the conclusion that the first and principal problem is not one of readjustment but of control.

Old Doctrine Proved Wrong

Forty years ago, when I commenced the study of economics, the doctrine was still taught, and was supported by eminent authorities, that, while the total expenditure of any community must be equal to the growth of population, the per capita expenditure ought to decrease. It was supposed by those who held this view that a law of decreasing cost applied to public expenditure, and that therefore as a community grew in wealth and population, the per capita expenditure would be reduced by the surplus resulting from the reduced per capita cost of existing governmental departments and services.

Of course, there were dissenters, who pointed out that increasing demand for population and other factors, such as the increase of wealth, might produce new wants and require more expensive provision for old ones. The next decade provided that the dissenters were right, and the old doctrine has not only dropped out of the books, but even out of our memories. Today there is a general disposition to accept an increased per capita cost of government as a thing not only natural but desirable, and an indication of social progress.

It is certainly true that, as wealth has increased and standards of living have risen, there has come a demand for higher standards of public service. It is also true that the progress of science and invention has not only demonstrated the need of such higher standards, but provided the means of attaining them.

The "Gas" Engine and High Taxes

The internal combustion engine has revolutionized the construction of our highways and increased greatly the cost of policing them; increased interest in education has greatly increased expenditure for schools and colleges. City and town planning has become a new art; the splendid work of our architects now gives us public buildings which stimulate community pride and lead to emulation or competition in luxurious expenditure. There is no doubt that the times have changed and that public expenditures are not necessarily governed by a law of decreasing cost.

But, while we can all see that the increased expenditures of the present day are due in large part to scientific, economic, and social progress, other factors are involved which seldom receive sufficient consideration and ought not to be left out of account. We should not forget that when an organization, public or private, doubles or triples its expenditure, the percentage of money wasted increases at an even greater rate unless financial control keeps pace with the growing volume of business.

Business executives know that in a period of rapid expansion many things creep in which have to be eliminated in the following period of depression. Reduction of swollen overhead and drastic measures of economy are things which come hard times because they are difficult and even impossible in days of prosperity. In this respect governmental business cannot differ from private.

How Costs Have Mounted

Between 1913 and 1925 the total governmental cost payments of American cities having a population of over 10,000 increased from \$22.59 per capita to \$71.46. This increase is due, of course, in considerable measure to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar; there is no doubt also that it brought a higher standard of public service. Many of the reasons for this increase are due to reason and experience to suppose that in this period of rapid expansion many things have not crept into the administration of city governments which can and should be eliminated.

Here and there a courageous executive has tackled this problem. Recently one city, by saving a few thousands here, tens of thousands there, and scores of thousands in enforced reduction of school expenditures, has reduced its tax rate 36 cents per \$100 in a single year.

liquor to the city's poor under authorization of the department of public charities. Another and larger city in 1925 wiped out an inherited deficit of \$1,100,000 and reduced the tax rate 49 cents per \$100. That similar opportunities do not await the right sort of executive elsewhere, it is impossible to believe.

Another factor with which we have to deal is the natural desire of governmental departments to expand. Within reasonable limits, determined of course by the needs of the whole organization, no good executive would have things otherwise in either a public or a private corporation. But it is also true that this tendency needs to be carefully watched, and in government business control of the departments that spend public money is often difficult. If a department has much patronage to bestow, it may easily become imperium in imperio, and its head may defy the chief executive and even wreck well-considered plans of administrative reorganization.

Must Interest Many to Succeed

When the work of a department is of a sort that interests large numbers of voters, whether they be farmers, laborers, educators, or any other class of people, it is likely to receive more than a passing glance from a legislator or an executive. It is a matter of fact that a legislator or an executive welcomes a contest with it. There is even more truth than humor in the definition given to a congressional committee by an experienced administrator, who stated that a legislator is a man who can make two dollars grow on an appropriation bill where but one has grown before.

"Mutatis mutandis," the definition is equally applicable to the educator, road-builder, city-planner, welfare-worker, or other governmental agent carrying on an activity that is, or is supposed to be, popular with many voters. Economy is always difficult when large numbers of public employees are naturally or properly interested in the activity. It is the work of a small body of experts—analysts active outside support.

This brings us to a third factor, which for 10 or 12 years past has become increasingly important—the organized activity of groups of citizens interested in securing new or enlarged expenditures for a variety of causes and projects. In itself this may be a good thing, and to it we doubtless owe a large number of improvements which otherwise would have been impossible. But it is undeniably expensive, and it frequently leads to confusion between real public demands and demands that result from mere propaganda which does not really enlist public support.

Improvements Win Support

Civic and commercial bodies interested in the improvement of their communities naturally and properly endorse projects calling for increased expenditures. But such agencies for developing and directing public opinion have become so numerous, and they are now so highly organized, that it is difficult for public officials and boards of estimate and appropriation to "cut the coat according to the cloth."

Most, if not all, of us, I suppose, in sundry times and places have done our part in organizing demand for increased expenditure; but mounting municipal budgets and increasing tax rates have brought us to a point where we ought to count the cost of new attractive projects for spending public money. On every hand, I believe, we find evidence that in this respect the country is over-

gorged and that we are breaking down all control over the public purse.

Such control is always difficult, for it is so much earlier for the man in public life to say "yes" than to say "no." When I recently told the Governor of Massachusetts that I was preparing the address for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, he expressed the hope that I would tell you that in these days a public official who practices and enforces economy receives very little help and feels very lonesome most of the time.

Pay-as-you-go in Massachusetts

Governor Fuller's remark is the more significant because it comes from the chief executive of a state which has always provided liberally for real public needs and for some years past has been adhering resolutely to the sound policy of "pay as you go." Within the past decade we have reorganized the administrative departments of Massachusetts, introduced a good budget system, established adequate financial control, and refrained from contracting new loans. We have been financially necessary improvements out of current revenues, and can look forward to the time when the direct debt of the State will be completely extinguished.

There may have been cases of unwise economy; but these have not been important or more numerous than should be expected. Economists sometimes err, but so also do magnificent spenders; and Massachusetts, while following the straight and narrow path of financial rectitude, has been able to make reasonable provision for permanent improvements.

Yet, in spite of this splendid record, the "pay-as-you-go" policy has been under constant attack, and will be maintained only so long as we have governors who refuse to yield to the pressure of state employees and organized outside propaganda.

NEW LINE TO BOSTON FROM ITALIAN PORTS

American Ships to Start Service From Genoa Aug. 20

Steamship service for freight purposes is to be begun from Italian and other ports direct to Boston. This will make possible the carrying of goods without transshipment. The service is being provided by the American Export Lines, using American flag steamers.

The first sailing will be by the steamship Blair. It is due to leave Genoa about Aug. 20, and is expected to arrive in Boston about Sept. 30. Her schedule calls for stops at Marseilles on Aug. 24, at Leghorn on Aug. 27, and at Naples on Aug. 29. She will sail either by way of the Sicilian and Spanish ports or by way of Casa Bianca.

From the Nursery Training School of Boston at 147 Ruggles Street, credited with being the first in the United States, there are being organized numerous other nursery schools in various parts of the country with graduates of the Boston school in charge.

Mrs. Olga Jacob, who for three years has had charge of the Cambridge Nursery School, a branch of the Ruggles Street school, is to start a new nursery school in Kansas City. Her place at the Cambridge school is to be taken by Miss Martha Chandler. Mrs. Pauline Hoadley, who had a small nursery school in Wellesley, is to be in charge this year of a nursery school on the Wellesley College grounds which students in the education department of the college will use as a laboratory. Miss Dorothy Shapleigh is to start a nursery school at Lincoln House, Boston, next month, and Miss Dorothy Ewer is to organize a school in Germantown, Pa. Miss Elizabeth Eitz of West Medford will be at the head of a nursery training school in South Ruggles Street, Concord, N. H.

The Ruggles Street Training School is in the charge of Miss Abigail Adams Eliot of Boston as director. She is now in Europe, and Miss Gertrude E. Athearn is serving as acting director in her stead.

PLEDGES OF \$45,345 MADE

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 14 (P)—The fourth annual missionary service of the Christian and Missionary Alliance closed a week's session here last night with the collection of \$45,345 in pledges and cash offerings.

The Rev. P. M. Shuman of New York, president of the alliance, and Prof. F. W. Farr of Los Angeles were close day speakers. Baptismal service took place in the ocean at 6:30 a. m.

MR. RETH IS CHOSEN

LEGION COMMANDER

Rosindale Man Wins His Third Race—Four Go to Paris

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—John W. Reth of Rosindale was elected commander of the American Legion of Massachusetts on Saturday, after a close three-cornered race for the post. He is a member of the Irving W. Adams Post, and was twice before a candidate for the command, withdrawing in 1924 in favor of Leo Harlow.

Those elected for the posts of delegates-at-large, an appointment which carries with it a free trip to the Legion convention to be held in Paris, were Matthew J. Boyle of East Boston, Francis A. Brunell of Aikman, Norman C. Singer of Wakefield and Edwin J. Jewell of Wellesley. Vice-commanders were elected to John D. Crowley of Cambridge, Edward F. Flynn of Lynn, William H. Griffith of South Boston, John J. O'Connell of Amherst and Clarence W. Piper of Rockland.

One whom was named as a member of the executive committee-at-large, Miss Harriet Kuehn, who is commander of the South End Post, Ralph M. Eastman of Boston, was made department treasurer, and Claude M. Pures of Andover was elected historian. The new chaplain is the Rev. Jeremiah Reardon of Milbury, and Dennis J. Haverly was made adjutant.

OLD MAINE CHURCH

HOLDS CELEBRATION

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15 (P)—Many former residents of Cape Elizabeth were back home yesterday to help observe the two hundredth anniversary of the first church service ever held at Spurwink and the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the building of the South Congregational Church. The Rev. Edwin A. Goldsworthy, acting pastor, preached the sermon.

In 1727 Mr. Henry preached in a garriotte at Spurwink. Ministers preaching in those days often were paid in produce and grain. The church built in 1802 was without heat until 1834. The seats were hung with butt hinges in order that they might be turned up during prayers, as all were obliged to stand during the prayer period, and when the praying ceased, the seats would go down like a clap of thunder.

Mrs. Blodgett has restored the surrounding of the mansion to its old time glory. The studio in the old coach house is filled with treasures of early Americana and everything has been done that was possible to preserve the essential beauty and distinguished charm of a house intimately associated with the notable figures in the history of its neighborhood.

Guests inspect mansion of 1701

Mrs. Frederick S. Blodgett Opens Wentworth House at Salmon Falls

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special)—In opening her Mansion Museum, in the old Wentworth house, to invited guests Mrs. Frederick S. Blodgett of West Newton, Mass., provided opportunity to study characteristics of fitting in a house which was built by Col. Paul Wentworth in 1701 and is one of the finest examples of its period type.

The Wentworth house overlooks the surrounding country and though more than two centuries have passed since its erection it is still strong and sturdy, its massive oak hand-hewn beams and chimneys characteristic of the generous drawing of its lines.

Colonel Wentworth was a grandson of Elder William Wentworth, who was the first of the family to come to this country and was a signer of the Exeter Pact. The Elder's descendants became men of wealth and distinction, taking their places in the religious and political activities of the time with singular vision and ability. To New Hampshire the family gave a Lieutenant-

## "That's Where the Bee Goes, Jimmie"



Mrs. Olga Jacob, at Present in Charge of the Nursery Training School of Boston, But Who is Soon to Start in Kansas City a Nursery School Similar to the One She Has Been Conducting in Cambridge for Three Years, Studies the Flowers With Jimmie, One of the Pupils at 147 Ruggles Street.

## NURSERY SCHOOL PLAN SPREADING

Graduates of Boston Training Course to Carry on Work in Other Cities

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## BETTER QUALITY BERRIES PLANNED

Maine Company Establishes Plant for Sorting Yield

LUBEC, Me., Aug. 15 (Special)—The establishment of a depot for the sorting and cleaning of blueberries before they are canned marks a step forward in the quality of the Maine product. The proprietors of one company which specializes in fancy canned goods have leased a building, which will be a "cleaning house" in every sense of the word, as it will be the receiving station for blueberries harvested within a radius of 20 miles.

It has always been the practice heretofore to carry the berries from the field to the winnowing machines and thence direct to the factory. While this method is fairly satisfactory, there are bits of wood, leaves and stems that are bound to find their way into the cans. Under the sorting process the berries are handled within a short time after picking, and everything that is not a perfect berry is thrown aside. This adds materially to the expense, but as the management says, "people will pay more for a better article."

The local blueberry crop is reported to be about half the normal in some sections, and nearly average in others. Much new territory has been burned this season, and a large acreage is due to be added another year.

Pagliacci

The performance of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" at the St. James Hall, Gloucester, Saturday evening, continued the series of operas in English in which Leslie Buswell is presenting members of the American Opera Company. The cast:

Canio.....Charles Hegley  
Nedda.....Dorothy Francis  
Tonio.....Donald  
Silvio.....Frank  
Beppe.....John  
First peasant.....John  
Second peasant.....John  
Conductor, Frank St. Leger

Mr. St. Leger is a familiar figure in the comparatively limited operatic activity about Boston. The short season of the Chicago Opera Company, which he directed, was one of the best of the season. He is now in Europe, and Miss Gertrude E. Athearn is serving as acting director in her stead.

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into his interpretation of the swagging trouper. Mr. Daniels did the prologue with such zest and pathos as to arouse bravos from his listeners. His Tonio was first a blundering, then a vengeful clown, and convincing throughout. In the part of Silvio Mr. Burt found opportunities for the outpouring of the fine tones inherent in his voice. C. S.

## WAR MEMORIAL PLAN ADVANCES

Providence Chooses C. P. Jennewein as Sculptor—Site Is Found Satisfactory

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15 (Special)—The choice of C. P. Jennewein of New York, internationally famous sculptor, to make the models for all the work on the proposed \$300,000 memorial to be erected here in Post Office Square to those who served their country in the World War, and the report from the city engineering department that the site was entirely satisfactory from an engineering standpoint combined to make the meeting held here by the committee yesterday at the city clerk's office the most important in the way of accomplishment, held since the adoption of the design and the selection of the location.

Announcement was made of the selection of Mr. Jennewein as sculptor after consultation with the architect, Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia. Accordingly Mr. Jennewein will begin a study of the plan for the memorial at once and submit estimates. If the choice of the committee is confirmed by the Board of Contract and Supply, Mr. Jennewein will receive the contract.

Some doubt had been hitherto expressed about the suitability of the foundation at the proposed site for the support of the 115-foot shaft. The report, however, of the city engineering department, set forth that borings have been made which revealed a foundation of sand and gravel which would satisfactorily support the concrete foundation of the monument.

Mr. Cret has submitted new drawings which embody modifications of suggestions previously made, but no important changes other than a recommendation that the size of the monument be increased were set forth.

Mr. Jennewein has been engaged in some work for the Philadelphia Museum of Arts but the appropriation having been exhausted he is at liberty to undertake the work here if he is awarded the contract. Mr. Jennewein is a member of the Architectural League of New York and an honorary member of the Beaux Arts Institute of Architects.

He has previously received commissions for the Arlington Memorial Foundation, Washington, D. C., the Memorial Fountain for the Daughters of the American Revolution at Plymouth, Mass., sculptures for the Philadelphia Museum and the Cunard building in New York; and other sculptures for the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, the Elks Club of Brooklyn and the Arlington Memorial Bridge at Washington.

Mr. Jennewein received the Avery Prize of the Architectural League in 1912; honorary mention at the Chicago Art Institute in 1922; the 1926 prize at the Fairmount Park Art Association and medals of honor from the Concord Art Association in 1926 and the Architectural League in 1927.

## POLICE ASKED TO HALT SPEEDY MOTORCYCLES

Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, has sent special letters to police authorities throughout Massachusetts asking that they make a drive against motorcycle operators who are violating the law, either prosecuting them or sending them to their registration numbers so that their license plates may be taken away from them. Letters were sent to the chiefs of police of the majority of towns and cities in the State, to the heads of the State Police, and to Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, and to the Metropolitan District Commissioner.

Mr. Goodwin stated that the campaign conducted two years ago had brought motorcycle safety in 1926, but that now the number of "racing wild" once more. According to Mr. Goodwin there are about 10,000 motorcycles registered in Massachusetts.

Close supervision was maintained over places where violations of the child labor laws occurred. These included chain stores, public bowling alleys, theaters and similar places. In the summer months beach resorts and amusement parks were inspected for this purpose. This supervision resulted in protecting children from harmful types of employment and brought a better understanding of the law to those engaged in business at summer resorts.

Complaints in this connection have been reduced.

## Children Rarely Employed

Children are rarely found employed in proximity to hazardous mechanical devices. Few prosecutions were necessary. Vigilance was exercised in preventing the illegal employment of children.

Division of Women and Children, Especially, Finds Education of Employers Usually Obtains Compliance Without Prosecution

Summed up, the chief work of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries is educational, at least that pertaining to women and children, but it involves a great deal of work of a different nature, inspection, investigation, research, study of findings, conferences, adjustments, formulation of laws, and sometimes legal action or prosecution.

The education consists of efforts to convince employers that the laws pertaining to the employment of women and children tend to better conditions for the employer as well as the employee, and at least to secure his co-operation in the enforcement of them. When this does not follow, prosecution must be resorted to. This method is in contradiction to the old way of enforcement first and persuasion last.

That it succeeds is shown by the decreasing number of instances where prosecution seems necessary, increasing willingness to co-operate, and improved conditions for all concerned. These facts are brought out in the report of the Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Miss Ethel M. Johnson, in her report to the Commissioner, E. Leroy Sweetser, and incorporated in his annual report to the General Court.

43,558 Places Inspected

Enforcement of laws dealing with the hours of labor for women and minors was systematically carried on during the year. Inspections were made in 43,558 manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments.

Inspection was chiefly with laws pertaining to details of administration, such as posting notices and use of educational certificates, which are important aids in law enforcement. Very few fines were levied, and very few men and women were given frequent inspection.

## Persuasion Obviates Compulsion in State Labor Department Work

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Providing Seats

In every establishment suitable seats must be provided for women and children when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment. They must also be permitted to use the seats while at work except when the work cannot be properly performed in a sitting position. No objection was encountered in the inspection work to providing suitable seats for employees released from active duties.

In a few cases adjustment was made when it was claimed that work could not be done in a sitting position. It was necessary to issue 45 orders for seats. Co-operation given indicated willingness to comply with the provisions of the law.

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## DRIVERS MAKE MANY CHARGES

Majority of 473 Complaints to Connecticut State Department by Motorists

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (Special)—Among the 473 complaints made to the department of motor vehicles since the first of the year, reckless driving charges lead the list with 106. The majority of these complaints were made by automobile drivers and independent of violations investigated under regular police routine.

Disregard of traffic signals provided the second largest list of names the number being 68. Only six complaints were made of drivers operating while intoxicated. Fifty-two objections were made because of cars cutting in during



# RADIO

## EXPLORERS USE SHORT WAVES FOR CONTACT

Field Museum in Constant  
Touch With MacMillan  
Arctic Expedition

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (Special).—Control of the movements of a natural scientific expedition in the Arctic Circle is being exercised from an office in the great marble halls of the Field Museum of Natural History, on the lake front here, by means of the exchange of radio messages through amateur wireless operators in different parts of the United States.

Stanley Field, president of the museum, is giving the orders here to the Rawson-MacMillan Field Museum Expedition, with its two schooners and its supply depot north of Nain, Labrador. With Commander Donald MacMillan and half a dozen natural scientific specialists aboard, Mr. Field the other day by radio ordered the schooner Bowdoin to proceed from the depot to Bowdoin Bay on Baffin Island.

During the course of two hours five messages were exchanged, two ways and where, eight days ago, the Bowdoin was ordered to Baffinland, the Radio, a relief schooner from Wiscasset, Me., was ordered to return home after reporting its cargo of food, stoves, gasoline, clothing and building material unloaded at the station in the bay 24 miles north of Nain. It is bringing back two members of the Bowdoin crew.

About five o'clock in the evening, Ralph Brooks at his wireless set in Calumet City south of here, picked up a message from the Bowdoin for the director of the Field Museum. Mr. Brooks called Mr. Field at his home in Lake Forest, phoned him the message and took his reply. An hour later Mr. Field received another message giving further information and he sent back the order to proceed to Baffinland. By 7 o'clock Mr. Field received a message stating the Bowdoin was under way.

This is the seventh Arctic expedition of Commander Donald B. MacMillan in the Bowdoin. For the last two years he has kept in constant touch with the museum here by radio.

Word went out through the Amateur Radio Operators' League of America that Commander MacMillan would carry a sending and receiving set and that amateur operators were invited to co-operate by taking any messages picked up from the Bowdoin and forwarding them by mail or telegraph collect to the Field Museum here. One of the first to maintain successful contact with the Bowdoin was Kenneth Gold of Mt. Holyoke, Mass., a student of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was playing with wireless during summer vacation.

When the question of a wireless operator on board the relief ship Radio came up, Mr. Field suggested Gold to Commander MacMillan, and through the air the Mt. Holyoke boy was signed for the position.

For the first week or two during this year's expedition, Kenneth A. Caird of Park Ridge, Ill., was able to pick up and send messages to the Bowdoin. Then for some reason he lost contact, and then D. C. S. Comstock of East Hartford, Conn., came to bat and kept up the contact. After he cooled off, W. H. Alexander of Pittsburgh began to break into the service, and now Brooks of Calumet City is carrying it on.

The expedition is financed by Frederick Rawson, chairman of the board of the Union Trust Company of Chicago. In the party are Dr. Duncan Strong of the department of anthropology of the museum, who is studying the Labrador and Baffinland Eskimos and the Neanderthal man; S. K. Roy, paleontologist of the department of geology, investigating the report of a large deposit of the remains of prehistoric animals on Baffin Island declared to be buried in "Fossil Hills"; Alfred H. Soper, the department of zoology, studying arctic fish life; Arthur G. Ruckert, collecting bird and mammal specimens, and Professor Sewall of Wiscasset, studying botany.

Natural scientific headquarters are being built in Labrador by the expedition. Waters near the site of the camp, 24 miles north of Nain, are being named Field Bay and Bowdoin Harbor. When it was decided to build a permanent refuge there, so that the party could stay through the winter, the relief ship Radio was chartered to take up the additional supplies needed. Radio is due back at Wiscasset Sept. 21, with Joseph Field, son of the museum president, and Kenneth Roy, son of the expedition's banker. These millionaire youths went up as working members of the crew last year and again this year.

## PROJECT TO CLEAR ROADS OF BILLBOARDS

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence).—The Nova Scotia Department of Highways has decided to have all advertising billboards removed from the roadside throughout the Province, and to continue anything in the nature of signs along the highways to the necessary warnings and directions. In addition to warnings as to hills and curves and level crossings, and directions as to preferable routes for motorists, the distances everywhere will be marked as determined by a careful survey now in progress. The work is in conformity with the system approved by the Good Roads Association of Canada.

The Highway Department does not expect much opposition to the development in the matter of the removal of unsightly advertising signs. There is in Nova Scotia a marked tendency toward co-operation in the matter of welcoming the visitor and seeing to it that he takes a good impression of the country and of its widely-known charm. This makes it practicable to unite all interests in any betterment scheme.

## Airplane Talks With Ground



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AT COLLEGE PARK, Maryland, one way and where, eight days ago, the air mail service of the United States Post Office Department was inaugurated, there was recently dedicated the first aircraft radio beacon for the promotion of civil aviation. There, at this landing field, the first airplane laden with postal matter departed from the now time-worn hangars for New York City; today, this same spot marks the genesis of radio aids to air navigation.

The dedication of the College Park aircraft radio beacon station—the forerunner of 40 similar installations along the 8234 miles of civil airways across the continent—was without formal exercises. The event, none the less impressive, was attended by Dr. George K. Burgess, Director of the Bureau of Standards; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory, and the technical staff responsible for the erection of the station. Dr. Burgess is shown above in the rear seat of the "Jenny" plane. The pilot is Edward M. Haig.

Appropriately signaling the completion of this safety aid to flying, Dr. Burgess congratulated Harnden Pratt, actively in charge of the work, while the latter was winging his way far above the field in the test airplane.

## Radio Program Notes

FOUR concerts from Hollywood Bowl will be broadcast during the month of August, the originating station being KFI in this city. This action on the part of N. B. C. officials is said to have been based upon the enthusiastic response received by KFI when that station took the initial step and broadcast three of the Bowl concerts during July. The four remaining concerts which will be broadcast on the Network are Aug. 5, Aug. 13, Aug. 19 and Aug. 27.

The symphony of 100 pieces will play on Aug. 5 under the direction of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. As a conductor and piano virtuoso his name stands significant in contemporary music. He is well known in the West, having been guest conductor of the San Francisco Symphony and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and also having appeared in concert.

Carmela Ponselle, mezzo soprano, sister of the illustrious Rosa Ponselle, but an artist who stands supreme in her own right, will be the soloist for this evening. She is a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and her appearance at the Bowl will mark her western debut.

The complete program is given below:

1. Overture—Tannhäuser.....Wagner
2. Ritoria Vincerò—Aida.....Verdi
3. Andante Cantabile.....Tchaikovsky
4. Capriccio Espagnol.....Rimsky-Korsakov
5. Les Preludes.....Liszt
6. Habanera from Carmen.....Bizet
7. Overture William Tell.....Rossini

Joseph Diskay, famous Hungarian tenor, and considered one of the outstanding tenor voices for radio work developed since the introduction of microphones, returned to KXN this week after an absence of nearly two months. He appeared in San Francisco for one radio concert during that time, but was busy with the vitaphone during the rest of the period.

Franko Goldman, celebrated conductor, whose varied band concerts have become an annual event of supreme importance to Atlantic City visitors, is again featured via WPG from the Steel Pier. Last summer Mr. Goldman and his artist soloists scored favorably with World's Playground audiences, both the present

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plane. Using a radio telephone, located in a wooden shack on the outskirts of the College Park aviation field, the Director of the Bureau of Standards, in communicating with the airplane in flight said: "Mr. Pratt, I hear you very plainly. I am interested in what you are doing out here and am pleased to note that you have such a complete setup. Now, I must be going back to the bureau to do some work. Good-by!"

Previously, Dr. Burgess had inspected the directive beacon for guiding aircraft in a zone of safety; he had donned a helmet and climbed aboard the radio-equipped flying craft; and then posed with Dr. Dellinger and the eight members of his technical staff for a photograph. The Director of the Bureau of Standards listened attentively to Dr. Dellinger as the latter related how the ignition system of this airplane had been shielded to minimize interference with radio communication; how a satisfactory receiving set, with but one control, had been installed on this craft; and how, by means of a visual indicator, aviators may be directed in a zone of safety by slender beams of radio when consulting a device on the instrument board of the airplane.

One of Ireland's favorite radio artists, Miss Agatha Turley, last spring gave her farewell concert on Irish soil and on July 9 sailed for the land of opportunity, the United States. After journeying through Canada, Miss Turley arrived in Seattle for a concert, and then proceeded to visit the lure of microphones, visited KOMO's studios.

Although she was many thousands of miles from home, she found herself among friends, first meeting George Rogovsky, cellist of the Totem concert orchestra, who had played in the Covent Garden orchestra in London where Miss Turley gave a series of concerts. Later she met the Richardson brothers of the well-known Totem Popular Trio, who are natives of Killarney, Ire., but whose father was acquainted with Miss Turley's father, a schoolmaster in the same district.

Miss Turley will be presented in a series of radio concerts over KOMO, her first being on Monday, Aug. 1, at 8:30 p. m. In the premiere presentation, Miss Turley to the American listening public, she will be accompanied by the Totem Concert Orchestra.

Miss Turley enjoyed the unusual distinction of being staff artist of the two leading stations in Ireland—2-RN, the Dublin Free State Station, and 2-BE at Belfast, the British Broadcasting Company Station. Miss Turley studied under Vincent O'Brien, former teacher and accompanist to John McCormack. In an open competition at Londonderry, Dublin, Miss Turley won a gold cup and medals as the leading soprano soloist of Ireland.

BRITISH SUGAR IMPORTS OFF  
The United Kingdom Board of Trade figures on sugar for July show 60,000 tons imported into Great Britain, compared with 51,500 tons in July, 1926, and consumption of 151,500 tons, compared with 152,741. Sugar stocks at the end of the month were 247,000 tons, compared with 276,450 tons on July 31, 1926.

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## EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1120)  
7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.  
7:15 Claude MacCormack, baritone.  
7:30 Elsie Greenwood, soprano; Muriel Worth, accompanist.  
7:45 "Jodels" and his Night Hawks.  
8:15 Mme. Dorice L'Hommeidieu Bowen, songs.  
8:30 WBET Troupers.  
9 Handy instrumental trio.  
9:30 "Doc" Wasserman's orchestra.  
10 Correct time.

WBZ and WJLA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (890)  
8:55 p. m.—Markets; baseball; weather. Organ recital by Louis Weir.  
9 "Bert" Lowe's trio.  
9:15 "Jimmie" McManus, pianist.  
9:30 "Bert" Lowe and his orchestra.  
9:45 WJLA, "Rocky and His Gang."  
9:55 Aleppo Drum Corps.  
10 Larry McCabe, entertainer; "Billy" Murray, pianist.  
10:15 "Blue Moon" orchestra.  
10:30 Weather; baseball.

Tomorrow  
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Adrian Galleas.  
10:45 Radio chat and householder.  
11 Continuation of organ recital.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (840)  
4 p. m.—Junior Sinfonia.  
4:30 Popular selections by Irving Crocker.  
5 "The Day in Finance."  
5:05 Live-stock and market report.  
5:20 Baseball; Elks dance band.  
5:35 Correct time; Leo Heisman and his orchestra.  
5:45 Baseball; weather; continuation of dance program.  
5:55 "Whispering Forest Hills."  
6:30 Minnie E. Blockidge, soprano; George Lane, baritone; Raymond Holdstock, accompanist.  
6:45 Varied program arranged by Mme. Alice Baschli.  
7 News.

Tomorrow  
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the 1000 Club; Mrs. Carl H. Kopf; musical numbers arranged by Mme. Lombard; Agnes Ryan, soprano; "Garden of Eden."  
11:30 News.  
11:55 p. m.—Time signals and weather.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (670)  
4 p. m.—News.  
4:15 "The Moran and George Rogers, popular songs."  
4:30 "Joe" Boyd and his "Uke."  
4:45 Positions wanted.  
4:55 Stock market and business news.  
5 WEAFA, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.  
5:15 News.  
5:30 Highway bulletin.  
5:45 WEAFA, Mark and Lennie, "Harmony Singers."  
5:55 WEAFA, The South Sea Islanders.  
6 Correct time. Steamship Dorothy Bradford, captain. "Experiences of the Sea," by Captain Crawford.  
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; "Johnny" Riley, tenor.  
6:45 "Cruising the Air."  
6:55 Keith's radio review.  
7 Chamber of Commerce organ recital; Frank Stevens, pianist.  
7:15 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

Tomorrow  
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."  
8:15 R. Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:30 The Friendly Maids.  
8:45 Anne Bradford's half hour: "Cook's Help," by Frank Stevens, pianist.  
9 The Friendly Maids.  
9:15 "Help," by Frank Stevens, pianist.  
9:30 The Friendly Maids.  
9:45 Time signals and news.  
9:55 "The Farmers' produce market report."  
10:15 "Johnny" Fox, pianist.  
10:30 R. F. Fox.  
10:45 Anne Bradford, readings.  
10:55 Frank Zerkow, violinist.  
11:15 Bernice Hicks, soprano.  
11:30 WEAFA, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (740)  
8 p. m.—"Immigration and the Shortage in Domestic Help."  
12 Address: Dr. Henry Hallam Sanderson: Scripture reading; music and poetry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (830)  
7 p. m.—Stocks; grain markets; weather; announcements; news.  
8 Baseball.  
10 From WEAFA.  
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (880)  
7:55 p. m.—Baseball; weather; talk; program from Poll's Palace Theater.  
8:30 Studio program.  
9 Correct time; studio program.  
9:30 "Butter and Eggs Boys."  
10 News.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)  
6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.  
WJAR, Providence, R. I. (820)  
8 p. m.—Baseball; musical program.  
8:15 "Bert" Lowe and his orchestra.  
8:30 WJAR, Hartford, Conn. (830)  
6:30 p. m.—Sports review.  
6:50 Bond trio.  
6:55 News; baseball; continuation of concert.  
7:15 "Golf," Jack Stait.  
7:30 Ida Kaplan, pianist.  
7:45 John Ashmore Gowen, baritone.  
8 To 11—From WEAFA.  
11 News; weather; Club Worthy orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (900)  
8 p. m.—Hawian ensemble.  
8:30 to 10—Jenny Wren Company program.  
11:05 Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.  
WSTW, Syracuse, N. Y. (1380)  
7:21 p. m.—News; weather; correct time. Hotel Syracuse dinner music.  
8:30 Studio program.  
9 Marion Kelly, soprano; George Miller, tenor; Anne Bowe, pianist.  
10 Studio program.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)  
8 p. m.—Stocks; news.  
8:25 Baseball; Low Coney and his orchestra.  
8:35 Baseball.  
8:45 Musical program.  
9 Clara Habet, soprano; Gladwyn Nickols, tenor; Ivan Strough, pianist.  
9:15 WMAZ, Troy, N. Y. (790)  
8 p. m.—One-act play.  
8:30 Troy Hawaiian play.  
9 WABC, New York City (920)  
7:30 p. m.—Hotel Whitehall concert.  
8:15 "Blaise of Scotland Yard."  
8:30 "Firestone Boys."  
8:45 "Schwartz Home Makers."  
9 Harold Leonard and his orchestra.  
9:15 Arlington time signals; weather.  
9:30 WMAZ, New York City (810)  
6:30 p. m.—Harold Normanton, songs at the piano.  
6:45 Baseball; "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.  
7 "Home Adornment," talk.  
7:10 "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.  
7:30 "New York Frolic" orchestra.  
7:45 Jack Cohen, pianist.  
7:55 Manhattan Serenaders.  
8 WJZ, New York City (660)  
7 p. m.—Longines time; Klein's Sounding Shoemakers.  
7:30 "Rocky and his gang."  
7:45 "Spotlight Hour."  
8 Longines time; "Moonlight Sextet."  
8:30 "AT" Friedman's orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (810)  
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.  
6:15 Baseball; Mary and Lucille Craig, singers.  
7:15 "Blaise."  
7:30 Parnassus trio.  
8 "Mack" and Lennie, comedy singers.  
8:15 Book chat.  
8:30 South Sea Islanders.  
8:45 "Home Adornment," talk.  
8:55 "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.  
9 Jack Cohen, pianist.  
9:15 "Bob" Patterson and his orchestra.

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## COL. LINDBERGH LANDS RIGHT ON TIME IN CHICAGO

Becomes Guest of City for Two Days—Asks Greater Use of Air Mail

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Out of a murky sky, over the deep blue waters of Lake Michigan, the famous silver monoplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, suddenly appeared approaching the Municipal Pier here, at precisely the scheduled time, while great throngs scanned the eastern skies to glimpse Col. Charles A. Lindbergh returning to Chicago on his first journey here since he left last February, after having flown as an air mail pilot on the Chicago-Springfield-St. Louis route.

His punctual arrival from Grand Rapids, Mich., across the lake, was significant of the entire Chicago program—every event was on time. He had reached the middle of a Nation-wide tour officially to promote greater interest in commercial aviation, to tell the true facts about it, and to show people why increased use of air mail will benefit all. Interviews later in the day with members of the press convinced correspondents that Colonel Lindbergh is seriously carrying out his mission of telling the truth about commercial aviation and of discussing extraneous subjects.

At the municipal field a committee came forward to greet Colonel Lindbergh as he taxied toward a hangar. He hopped out and asked his hosts to let him stay with his plane until he saw that it was safely put away under proper guard.

Guest of City Two Days  
Then he became the guest of Chicago for two days. He was taken in an automobile to a baseball park where a police field day program was being held. Along the route to the field crowds cheered. At the park his auto was driven around the field for him to see him and then he made a brief speech, was tendered a gold police star from this city, and departed along a previously advertised route for the stadium.

The top of the car had been turned down over the back seat and on this folded top was the 25-year-old youth who had flown from New York to Paris. At his right was William P. MacCracken of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, and at his left was William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago. At the stadium a four-year-old girl in a pink frock climbed over the improvised rostrum and walked up to Colonel Lindbergh and, looking straight at him, extended a hand

greeting. He responded, smiling, and shook hands. She was identified as Patsy Aiken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Aiken of Chicago. The program speeches were short. Several were only ten words. Colonel Lindbergh, pleaded for greater use of the air mail, said that Chicago seems destined to become a very important air center, emphasized that flying is safe and expressed hope that Chicago soon would complete a big airport close to downtown. Amplifiers carried the voice from the platform to all parts of the stadium.

Meets the Press  
He went directly to the Stevens Hotel from the field and here received newspaper correspondents in the library. When the group had gathered, Colonel Lindbergh did not wait for some one to question him, but said, "Well, let's get started."

So someone asked his opinion of possibility of success in a projected flight between Europe and South America. He quickly replied it seemed possible. He was asked about future possibility of passengers taking airplanes to reach a ship at sea they had failed to board at port and he answered that such a program certainly could be worked out in the future, in his opinion.

He was asked specifically what the average citizen can do to help bring about this new transportation era in a successful way, and he said support the air mail and in other similar projects. He also said that the price of the airplane is not the main thing. He took occasion to impress upon his interviewers his conviction that flying is safe and that false reports that it is dangerous should not be invented. He said that the truth is that more than 90 per cent of accidents are a consequence of using planes that are not in good condition, and pointed out that that does not mean that flying is not safe, but rather that the unfit equipment should not be used.

He told the group that women have as much opportunity as men in the future of commercial aviation. Several times he requested correspondents not to ask him purely personal questions, explaining that the public is not interested in him as a person but that he wants people to be interested in commercial aviation.

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD, AUTHOR, HAS PASSED ON

OWASSO, Mich. (AP)—James Oliver Curwood, author and conservationist, has passed on here. He was an active worker for conservation of wild life and the forests. He urged that politics be eliminated and that men properly prepared by study and experience be delegated to take charge of natural resources. He also was deeply interested in civic enterprises in his home city, contributing liberally to these undertakings.

Among his books were "Flower of the North," "Kanan," "The Grizzly King," "Bare, Son of Kanan," "Nomads of the North," "The River's End," "The Valley of Silent Men," "The Flaming Forest," "The Alaskan," "A Gentleman of Courage" and "The Ancient Highway."

## HOW TO PICK BERRIES QUICKLY IS STUDIED BY BRITISH EXPERTS

National Investigators Advise Farmer to Speed Up Farm Operations in Order to Increase the Profits From Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON.—The British farmer needs efficiency, antiquated methods must go, according to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, which has just completed a report on its investigation into British agriculture, a part of the expense of which was borne by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund of New York.

Tests made with pickers of strawberries, gooseberries and raspberries and with the milking of cows, and inquiries made on the farms of Kent, have proved that the costs of farming in Great Britain can be reduced without any corresponding reduction in wages. Slow pickers could often increase their output rate by picking more than one berry before bringing the hand back to the receptacle, by using both hands, by keeping the receptacle as near to the bush as possible, and by refraining from "dodging about."

Stool for Berry Pickers  
A special stool was devised and introduced by the investigator which proved extremely satisfactory in the picking of black currants. This stool, which affords a comfortable seat at three different heights, has also been found useful in packing sheds. It is simple and not expensive to construct. Bad packing, as, for example, picking unripe fruit, may sometimes be due to ignorance or thoughtlessness; it is by no means always due to want of conscientiousness.

Similarly investigation was made into the picking of strawberries. The most difficult of all fruit to pick. It was found that a fast picker spent 32 minutes of the hour in actually picking, 17 minutes fumbling at the leaves, while a slow picker spent over a quarter of an hour in every hour hesitating with the leaves. The report, therefore, recommends that the plants should be as close together as possible, that high-yielding types of plants should be selected, so far as possible, and that the packing shed should be in close proximity to the plants, so as to reduce unproductive time.

Women Better Milkers  
Investigation into the milking of cows showed that women are superior to men in handling such animals. The report states: "The women spoke

to them more often than the men, and spoke more often, soothingly when they were troubled. It sounded as if they were talking to very naughty children."

The report also considers the relation between farmers and workers, and states that, on the whole, and other things being equal, the farmer who has a progressive, tolerant and genuinely sympathetic outlook will be in the long run more successful financially than those whose attitude is different. It was recommended, too, that the institute's department of research and education do something to arouse more enthusiasm and ambition among farm workers. The general impression left by the report is that boys who "go in" for agriculture in Kent, the county investigated, are chiefly those with slight learning and little ambition, and that agriculture tends to be looked upon as a last resort for those who cannot find work in the towns.

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## AVIATION

WHILE the flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Byrd, Maitland and Hegenberger and other long-distance fliers have greatly stimulated interest in aviation in the United States, the already fast rolling ball of interest in Europe has also gained momentum according to the following notes issued by the transportation division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington. The proven reliability of American airplanes make them possible factors in the foreign market.

Air mail and passenger service between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico and Cuba is contemplated by a new company whose representative is in the United States to negotiate for the purchase of a triplane motor plane, to accommodate 10 passengers and a considerable quantity of mail, for this inter-Antillean service.

Airplanes operated by the Polish "Aerolot" company, which includes practically all of the Polish air net, made 345 flights over a total distance of 106,175 kilometers, during June. Sixty passengers, 26,615 kilos of merchandise, and 1181 kilos of mail, were carried. As compared with the previous month, passenger traffic increased by 15 per cent, and merchandise transported by 80 per cent.

A total of 267 passengers were carried on the routes in and out of Copenhagen during April, as compared with 279 in the corresponding month of 1925, and 35 in 1924. Announcement has been made by the flying authorities that this season 30 per cent of the passengers bound south to France will be carried by the air routes and that the remaining 70 per cent will be transported by the railways. It is significant that so large a percentage of the travel is expected to take place on the aviation routes.

Danish commercial air traffic has increased during the first half of 1927, as shown by the statistical data compiled by the Kastrup Lufthavn (Kastrup Airport) at Copenhagen. During June 1,563 passengers flew to and from Copenhagen while during the period January-June 3,457 passengers were carried by plane. The route, Malmö-Copenhagen-Hamburg and vice versa has been the most traveled, 880 passengers having utilized this route. The Berlin route shown a steady increase, in passenger traffic during June as compared with earlier months, 200 passengers having been carried as against 146 in May, 114 in April and 82 in March. The number of passengers carried by plane during the first half of 1927 totaled 3,457, 1,563 passengers arriving and leaving the local port.

Hamburg air traffic figures for 1927 show that 12,590 tons of mail and newspapers, 10,581 tons of baggage and 3,997 passengers, were carried by the 402 airplanes which arrived at and departed from Hamburg; as compared with 2517 tons of mail and newspapers, 7973 tons of baggage, and 908 passengers by the 225 airplanes during April. Figures for other than regular scheduled services are relatively insignificant.

Several aeronautical events of importance took place at Southampton, Eng., during the quarter ended June 30, 1927, including the civilian organization, the Hampshire Aeroplane Club's air pageant, in May, which was most successful. Bourne-mouth, a popular summer resort, has held two excellent air shows, primarily for the purpose of attracting visitors. Local airplane factories are exceptionally busy, and are expanding their plants. Two long-distance flights from and back to the Royal Air Force airfield at Calshot are proposed, both in flying boats. One, planned for July, is to the United States.

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## DETROIT'S BUS FARES DOUBLE IN SINGLE YEAR

City-Owned Lines Popular, Is Report—Street Cars Lose 60,000,000

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15 (Special).—To assure adequate transportation service to the constantly increasing number of "motor-wise" residents of cities necessitates the use of many more motorbuses, according to William M. Hauser, auditor of Detroit's municipally owned street railway system, who points out, in his annual report, that recognition of this need is of outstanding importance for successful municipal transportation.

This is indicated by the decrease of 60,000,000 in the number of passengers using street cars in Detroit during the past fiscal year while the fares collected on the bus lines of the municipally-owned system increased more than 100 per cent. During this period, 37,763,260 persons used the city buses as compared with 17,885,595 for the previous year. In addition thousands of passengers were carried on private operating lines of the Detroit Motorbus Company and other carriers using gasoline motors.

The more rapid service afforded by buses is given in the Hauser report as one of the principal reasons for their increased patronage. An average rate of 10.2 miles per hour was maintained by the buses throughout the year as against an average speed of 9.9 miles per hour on the street car lines. With the addition of new equipment for both bus and street car lines it is expected that these figures will be altered considerably during the next few months. In spite of the tremendous increase in popularity of motorbuses, augmented production at various outlying automobile plants will necessitate extension of street car lines, it is pointed out.

The report of Mr. Hauser further revealed that the Department of Street Railways in its operations since its establishment Feb. 1, 1923, has accumulated from earnings an equity in the system amounting to \$13,555,943.25. Of this amount \$5,925,000 is funded debt retired through surplus and \$7,230,932.25 is sinking fund reserve.

The department's assets as of June

THE ERSKINE SIX  
"THE WORLD'S WONDER CAR"  
6-cylinder, 16/40 h. p., four-wheel brakes, 60 miles per hour.  
Popular Priced, Yes!

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30, 1927, are listed as \$56,566,916.88, an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$2,438,071.80. The city's equity in the property shows an increase during the year of \$2,596,051.84. The balance of net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 was \$631,378.84, an increase despite reduced service and fewer passengers carried during months of industrial depression of \$576.84. During the year a total of \$2,386,091.75 was expended on tracks and equipment.

## BROTHER AND SISTER RACE FOR JUDGESHIP

HONOLULU (Special Correspondence).—The resignation of Judge J. R. Desha, of the territorial domestic and juvenile court, has set the political ball in motion earlier than usual. His successor will be appointed by President Coolidge soon after Jan. 1, 1928. Prominent among those mentioned for Judge Desha's post are William H. Beers, for 16 years county attorney of the Island of Hawaii; Miss Margaret Ashford, first deputy attorney general of the territory; Huron K. Ashford, an attorney and brother of Miss Ashford; Judge Harry Steiner, Honolulu district magistrate; Arthur Withington, attorney of Honolulu, and Ebert J. Bots, United States Commissioner, Honolulu.

## KENTUCKY WOMEN WINNERS IN POLITICS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15 (Special).—Each of the three women who entered the state-wide primaries this month won her race. Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, Secretary of State, Frankfort, won against two men in the contest for the Democratic nomination for state Treasurer. Mrs. Cromwell is certain to be succeeded in her present office by a woman, as Miss Ella Lewis, Leitchfield, won the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, defeating two men, and Mrs. F. D. Quisenberry, Elizabethtown, won the Republican nomination for the same office with one man opponent.

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SUMMER SALE  
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UNRIVALLED BARGAINS IN HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS

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Large Single Beds... 2 1/2 32/-  
Ord. Double Beds... 2 1/2 42/-  
Large Double Beds... 2 1/2 42/-  
Lot 2—Heavy Durable Make  
Yards Pair  
Ord. Single Beds... 2 1/2 32/-  
Large Single Beds... 2 1/2 32/-  
Ord. Double Beds... 2 1/2 42/-  
Large Double Beds... 2 1/2 42/-  
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20x30 inches... 4/11 each  
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By Appointment

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New Hats For Early Autumn



E. 336—A charming very fine quality Velvet Toque (copy of Marie Guy) & trimmed with Black & White Pompons. Also in Brown & Orange & other lovely colours.  
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E. 334—Very fine quality Velour hat made in 2 shades & trimmed with two shades of Velvet to tone with brooch.  
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# Art News and Comment

## The Curator's Viewpoint

Chicago, Aug. 1  
Special Correspondence  
THE career of a curator in one of the great modern art museums is perhaps an enviable existence, and yet he is frequently stung to exasperation by the remarks of friends who say, "Oh, how I envy you, sitting all day among all those wonderful works of art!" The inference is that he has little to do except sit, and that the privilege of so doing is granted only to the favored few.

Were the curator sufficiently rude he would doubtless remark that if his friends really envied him as much as they claimed to do, they would spend more of their own time sitting in the midst of the very same treasures, and that they would in all probability have much more opportunity to look at them and enjoy them than he has. But, of course, a curator cannot be rude (the museums do not allow it), so he never has the satisfaction of making the remark.

Twenty or thirty years ago, with few exceptions, museums were considered as the repositories of the art of former ages, and their public aspects had received little attention, though in Boston, New York and Chicago a certain enlightened element of the public gave noble support. These were the days when any gift was automatically received (it may be that I exaggerate a trifle), and many collections obtained in those days as the result of hard work on the part of trustees and museum officials are now causing their successors great difficulty and annoyance.

Globe trotting was then for the few rather than the many, and those who returned from foreign parts laden with spoils were subjected to a heavy toll by their friends who were doing valiant service in building up the local museum. Those collections were of great importance at the time and were essential for the enlightenment of public support and sympathy, but a considerable proportion of them have already outgrown their usefulness. The public has now a much keener sense of aesthetic values than it had only 30 years ago, and the museum as to the function of a modern museum is taking somewhat definite shape.

With the growing number of private collectors, the museum has lost its American habit of making the public museum the heir to the private collection, there is a possibility of the collections increasing too rapidly in bulk for the museum to keep pace with their growth, and only stringent insistence on the acquisition of works of the highest quality can keep the matter in hand. One of the most difficult tasks that falls to the lot of the museum official is the refusal of works of art that obviously do not measure up to museum standards. Duty to the public and to future generations demands such refusals, though there is always a possibility of losing valued friendships for the museum.

But in the last generation or so our ideas on art are broadening. Instead of interpreting art exclusively in terms of "statuary and landscape pictures" we are beginning to realize the great aesthetic possibilities of the so-called "minor arts," and consequently a museum may no longer be merely a picture gallery with a few pieces of sculpture displayed at points of vantage. The art museums are collecting furniture, pottery, porcelain, textiles, various kinds of metal work and are considering them as true works of art.

The problem of studying and adequately displaying these acquisitions falls then to the curator, a sort of artistic man-of-all-work. He is then subjected to a temptation of subtle and insidious form. This is the "mania for installation." Installation is a word that is seldom used outside the museum, but is of constant use within. It means the presentation to the public of each work of art so as to show it in the most favorable light, to harmonize it with its surroundings and, when necessary, to subordinate it somewhat to other works of greater merit without causing it to lose its individuality.

This is an absorbing study, for the curator is here functioning as a designer, and the tools with which he works are his galleries, his cases, and the works of art which constitute the museum collections. There is then a possibility of his recommending for acquisition something which he knows will make a stunning installation in his galleries, but which, in itself, is unworthy of a permanent place in the museum. He is frequently tempted. Too frequently he falls. We have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that future generations will eliminate the unworthy objects just as the present generation is doing to do.

The wider range of the present day art museum is attracting a much more diversified public, and people who feel that they do not understand or like pictures may be found visiting the other collections. But paintings are still the chief interest. Art lovers are becoming more and more curious as to the conditions which have produced great art, and are no longer satisfied to learn mere anecdotes about the lives of the painters. They realize that an artist expresses, sometimes quite unconsciously, the character of his time, and that one must find out something of the artist's race, period and surroundings in order to understand fully the content of his art.

This, with the research work which has resulted in the growth of large art libraries. It is strange, but none the less true, that many people enjoy reading about art, and looking at illustrated books on the subject, without any desire to look at the actual art objects. The libraries in museums have, at times, been people, where art galleries without libraries would not have done so. Where, as in the case of the Art Institute of Chicago, there is a large school connected with the museum, the library attendance often amounts to several hundred a day.

For many years it has been the custom to give concerts in Pullerton Hall at the Art Institute of Chicago on Sunday afternoons except during the summer months. A small entrance fee is charged, and the concerts have proved so popular that all

costumes are all legitimate art activities, and they tie the theater closely to the art school. Not only are all sets and properties designed in the school, but they are also executed by the students, and they are of true professional quality.

It would seem, then, that the art museum is today first and foremost an educational institution, although many curators and museum directors are loath to admit it. Its function is to educate as well as to entertain the public, and its laboratories are the galleries. Besides adequate exhibition space it must have all necessary facilities for using this space to the best advantage. A modern museum builds its own cases, makes its own structural alterations, redecorates its galleries, possesses a competent crew of shipping clerks and gallery men who can handle, pack and unpack all types of art works, regardless of their fragility, and can hang and dismantle large traveling exhibitions in an astonishingly short time. It serves meals to its hungry visitors in the museum restaurant, does what it can to satisfy their thirst for knowledge, and makes an earnest attempt, by setting the highest standards, to raise the art standards of the public.

The modern museum is often seething with activity, but its galleries will, nevertheless, preserve their appearance of quiet and calm without which the visitor cannot enjoy the performance of the museum. The curator is in the midst of this activity, sometimes many days may pass without the opportunity for him to spend any time in the galleries.

CHARLES FARENS KELSEY

## Nicola d'Ascenzo

Lanesville, Mass., Aug. 8

Special Correspondence

RETURNING from a research visit to Spain, where he studied medieval structures that he might apply old knowledge to new conditions in America, Nicola d'Ascenzo, painter and designer of stained glass, finds in the New World the most exciting art arena since the Middle Ages.

For America, he feels, is trying to build the new from the old, and not to follow the present example of Europe in repudiating what has been. This something that may at some time be different.

This difference in art viewpoints Mr. d'Ascenzo attributes largely to what he calls the "American Gothic revival," for which such architects as Ralph Adams Cram are responsible.

"This revival," says Mr. d'Ascenzo, "is having its effect on every craft. Never since the medieval days of Europe has there been such richness of art opportunity as there is today in America. We are entering upon a great building epoch almost equivalent to that of the Middle Ages."

Contrasts  
"It is, we must grant, very difficult to improve upon the finest of the old work—in the matter of glass, especially the work of the thirteenth century—but we can learn what that work has to teach and adapt our knowledge to our own period."

"Nowhere else in the world today have crafts such a chance as in America, and you may search Europe in vain for equal opportunities in architecture, an art in which America maintains leadership."

"In Europe I find that the people are veering so markedly toward the modern movement that they seem to lose sight of the value of things already accomplished. They want to express themselves in a new way—disregarding the old—and are, in consequence, doing some very ugly things. It is in these efforts that one must read an intent to be different rather than an intent to make beautiful, and the majority of the European workers, I feel, are trying to be different."

Experimental Art  
"As an artist I cannot see how we can expect to force a great modern art to bring it about consciously, as the artists of Europe apparently hope to do. The great epochs have come in answer to a need, and not as experiments consciously undertaken in the world's art laboratories."

"Great modern art must come from a great movement, and such a movement is not a matter of the individual. I cannot force the movement, but I can be part of it. In fact, if I am an artist, I cannot do otherwise. It will sweep me with it like a left in the wind."

"But today the average artist does not realize the character of such a movement. In his own egotism he feels that he, with his thoughts and his experiments, can make an epoch, whereas the epoch, when it comes, will be a tremendous racial and national movement, lacking the introspective self-consciousness of the present-day artists who call themselves moderns."

Artificial Primitives  
"Take, for instance, the conscious effort of the day to make primitives. The work thus executed falls far below the genuine primitives, inasmuch as it lacks the great movement that called the primitives into being and becomes merely the whim of an individual."

A great movement in America is scarcely possible until the country as a whole assimilates into one family its varied racial material. Many races come bringing with them their own homes and their own national life, and it will require time to weld these racial differences.

In a sense, the New Englander might be said to be the only American. He has lived in the country longest. When all the other races are assimilated as long as we, we will begin to develop something very interesting in the cultural fields. But at present we are an aggregate of peoples pulling against each other, just as individual artists are today projecting their own little individualities instead of pulling together."

Building on the Past  
Fundamentally, Mr. d'Ascenzo feels, art must build upon the past, and the artist who profits by research, and who is able to adapt, not copy, what he has discovered, will add his mite to the progress of contemporary art.

"We have inherited many things,"

SOME 2200-odd years ago, the Preacher complained, among other things, of the endless manufacture of "books." As "books" were made of clay at one time in the Preacher's homeland, there must have been ample justification for the complaint, for to make one or two of them would be an almost



endless job. However, books as we know them are of much later invention. Manuscript books are quite ancient. One of the most noteworthy is the Book of Kells, an Irish product of the sixth century. The printed book as we know it and as it influenced the development of Western civilization, came on the scene at the beginning of the fifteenth century—a period called, for some peculiar reason, the Dark Ages.

The first printed books are called block-books. The matter to be printed—text and pictures—was cut on a slab of wood, usually pear. It was then inked and an impression made by rubbing a flat piece of horn or wood over the back of the paper that was laid on the block. Only one side of the sheet could be used, as burning would spoil a printed side. The sheets were then bound; sometimes the blank pages were pasted together. The book, you see, was simply a series of prints from woodblocks. Among the best of the blockbooks is the *Ars Moriendi*. It is the second oldest dated one. It seems to date in the thirteenth century, and is a Carthusian monk named Hildebrand Brandenburg began the fashion of using blockbooks. His design consisted of an angel holding a shield with an ox device on it. A descriptive name in German catalogues says of it: "Deiser Holzschmitt list das älteste gedruckte Bücherzeichen."

Etymologically, *bücherzeichen* is a better designation for the institution than blockplate, for the latter word does not mean anything to the uninitiated, whereas the former is very specific as to its function. Then, too, it harbors the suggestion of a copper plate being the proper medium. No doubt the word was derived from engraved plates, since blockplates evidently came into more common use at a time when engraving was in the greatest vogue as a reproductive means, especially in the more elegant books. On the other hand, *bücherzeichen* leaves no implication as to mediums. It would be as sensible to call a book ownership label a blockbook as a bookplate.

Type matter has a relief surface; the lines to be printed stand out above the body of the type. The lines of an etching or an engraving are sunk lower than the printing surface, while a lithograph is planographic—the paper to be impressed bears against the entire surface of the stone. A woodcut is like type matter in that it can be incorporated with type, and can be printed with it at the same time; whereas etching, engraving and lithography require for printing distinctly different manipulations from that used with type. In other words, they exceed the limitations imposed by the press. It stands to simple reason that only a relief form of design can be harmonious with relief type, and that any other form or process spells discord in a book. It would then seem that the most suitable technique for a bookplate is the solid, simple black lines or areas as produced with pen and ink, or by cutting into a block of wood, and the choice of mediums to lie between these two techniques.

Let us listen to Mr. Ivins for a moment. In his charming book, "Prints and Books," he says, "Theoretically the woodcut is the simplest of the old-fashioned graphic techniques, infinitely simpler than any etching, engraving or stipple. Any one who has ever carved his initials on the top of his school desk has made a woodcut, and knows the technique. But because of this simplicity the woodcut is also the most difficult of them all. Any one who is not utterly stupid, and whose fingers are not all thumbs, can learn to make a print in one of the other mediums that will not be too dreadful—for they are all great schemes for camouflaging poor draftsmanlike work. The woodcut, however, is so simple that it is impossible to disguise what is going on in it. Either it is well drawn, and a good woodcut, or it is poorly drawn, and a bad one; there is never anything to divert or distract one's attention from that fundamental question." That seems to eliminate much of the pen and ink work.

The modern artist approaches the woodcut as an independent vehicle of expression. He is concerned chiefly with the qualities inherent in the wood and not with using it as a means of reproducing work originally made in another medium. The quality achieved most easily is doubtless ruggedness, although it is apparent that the finer the tools used and the easier the manipulation the greater the loss of vigor. There is an intimate homey quality in wood that seems to be lacking in other means of expression, and quite foreign to cold metal bases, and as books are intimate and homey—should be—surely the block scores another point.

Since the wood block as no only designed but cut by the artist is, with a few exceptions, a modern conceit, there is little excuse for falling back on the tricks and methods and to the subjects in vogue since bookplates were first made.

The fact that the tool used on the block is comparatively crude, one will tend to the encouragement of simplicity, with but a suggestion of detail. This does not mean that one's knowledge need be less, for if anything, it requires more thought to eliminate the less important things and to emphasize the significant. Dealing with an unusual tool—unusual in the sense that it carries no suggestion of the studio atmosphere or of other men's art—the tendency is to ignore the subjects that have ever been associated with other graphic means. There is so little tradition in the painter-engraver sense; so few artists have cut their own de-

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## Woodcuts as Bookplates

places, until almost modern times before book publishers as a whole tried to improve the artistic format of their wares.

Perhaps we should not credit the early printers with superior intelligence for turning out more harmonious work than their successors. They had but the one simple process at their disposal. Given the opportunity, they too might have transgressed. As every reproductive process was perfected, it was somehow incorporated in the book, regardless of incongruity with type. Etchings, engravings, mezzotints, lithographs, each in turn was used with increasingly unfortunate results. Finally the half-tone, jealously entered the fray and the printed page as an expression, ceased to be. Even the chap-books of the eighteenth century, whose embellishments certainly are crude enough, show a much better relation to type matter and a greater harmony as a whole than the half-tone horrors poured out in the nineties.

It is evident that any additional matter to a book must, to remain in harmony with it, be of the same order as type; to wit, printed from a relief surface of solid blacks and whites. This should apply to the bookplate. The fact that the earliest bookplate is a woodcut is important in this connection, but so important as preserving the greatest harmony. It was at Buxheim in Germany that the oldest extant dated woodcut of St. Christopher was found. It is now



only the second oldest dated one. It seems to date in the thirteenth century, and is a Carthusian monk named Hildebrand Brandenburg began the fashion of using blockbooks. His design consisted of an angel holding a shield with an ox device on it. A descriptive name in German catalogues says of it: "Deiser Holzschmitt list das älteste gedruckte Bücherzeichen."

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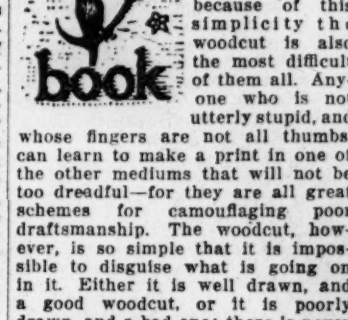
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signed the woodcut is the simplest of the old-fashioned graphic techniques, infinitely simpler than any etching, engraving or stipple. Any one who has ever carved his initials on the top of his school desk has made a woodcut, and knows the technique. But because of this simplicity the woodcut is also the most difficult of them all. Any one who is not utterly stupid, and whose fingers are not all thumbs, can learn to make a print in one of the other mediums that will not be too dreadful—for they are all great schemes for camouflaging poor draftsmanlike work. The woodcut, however, is so simple that it is impossible to disguise what is going on in it. Either it is well drawn, and a good woodcut, or it is poorly drawn, and a bad one; there is never anything to divert or distract one's attention from that fundamental question." That seems to eliminate much of the pen and ink work.

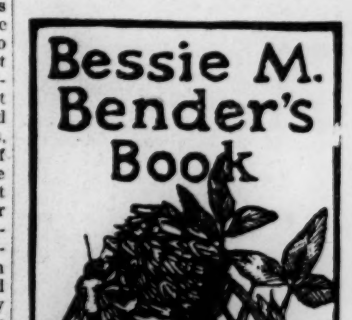
The modern artist approaches the woodcut as an independent vehicle of expression. He is concerned chiefly with the qualities inherent in the wood and not with using it as a means of reproducing work originally made in another medium. The quality achieved most easily is doubtless ruggedness, although it is apparent that the finer the tools used and the easier the manipulation the greater the loss of vigor. There is an intimate homey quality in wood that seems to be lacking in other means of expression, and quite foreign to cold metal bases, and as books are intimate and homey—should be—surely the block scores another point.

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signs, and since the times of the outstanding ones—Bewick, Blake, and Calvert, the latter two cut but a handful—one finds their general subjects quite foreign to present-day life, and therefore quite unlikely to become again material for woodcut.

Even a bookplate may be a work of art. As a work of art is a child of its age it behooves the artist to utilize such material as lies at hand. Surely, that famous frigate bearing one lands away is no more an actuality, and even if it had not been overdone as a bookplate motif, how



could its mood be captured at this late day? The adventurer bears away in an airplane nowadays, and those who seek adventure, if only in books, might better adopt the airship as a symbol. Why not utilize the classic form of the typewriter in place of the ubiquitous quill in ink bottle? If one sees no wonder in a leaf of grass, as Walt Whitman did, he is not likely to get a thrill out of seeing a grasshopper climb up a stalk of timothy, preparatory to a flight over uncharted billowy fields. Telegraph poles have become quite common details of modern pictures. Why may not a plebeian filling station be used as a motif? Isn't there an analogy between it and absorbing power from books? If it had been in use in Dürer's time, how romantic it would seem now, 400 years after it had supposedly ceased to function!

Finally, let us quote Mr. Ivins again—this time for desert: "Of all the forms of printing now in use on this side of the Atlantic the relief block is far and away the commonest, whether it be produced with the aid of acids, or by knives and scoops guided entirely by the human hand; and therefore, unless all experience of past time is of no use when applied to the present, we must look to the relief block as the process in which there is the greatest likelihood of finding the masterpieces of today." And may not the bookplate be a masterpiece?

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## Stockbridge Show

Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 12

Special Correspondence  
THE nineteenth annual showing of the work of the painters and sculptors who make the Berkshire their home goes far to make good the claims of Stockbridge as an important minor center of American art. The vanguard element will, perhaps, regret the absence of some of the more modernist painters—notably those who added zest, if not distinction, to the last New York Academy.

A glance at the list of painters included in the committee of the Stockbridge Art Exhibition would indicate that the main interest as usual centers in landscape and portraiture. In the former category, however, this year he is adjudged to Chauncey Ryder for a landscape which, although not favored by the position it occupies, reveals a vivacity and breadth of treatment almost modern in its general effect. In this respect, it contrasts with the equally notable "Venetian Arcades" by John Johansen, which hangs near by. This canvas, somewhat more formal in treatment, shows the versatile talents of an artist best known through his portrait work. Walter Nettleton, most typical interpreter of the Berkshire scenery in all its moods and seasons, is this year represented by two thoroughly satisfactory examples. His recent long stay in Europe will probably lead to some departures from the work with which his name is associated. Glen Newell—another painter of Berkshire scenes—shows a "Hay Wain," drawn at a yoke of oxen.

The portraits, with a few notable exceptions, hardly reach the high level of the work shown in former years. Lydia Field Emmet's fine portrait of Mrs. I. Tucker Burr of Boston; Jean MacClane's portrait of Mrs. J. Schoonmaker of Kingston; and Albert Sterner's portrait of Dr. Richard Hoffman, all maintain the high standard expected of established reputation. Eben Comins, a newcomer in Stockbridge, shows a fine portrait of Mrs. T. M. Newman of Ashfield, in a somewhat official style. Escaping from this category, at least four portrait studies call for special commendation. First in order of honors is Ellen Emmet Rand's portrait of Miss Sophie Borie, a canvas fairly alive with intelligence and vitality. This portrait, which has already been awarded the



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Happiest Happy Jack

By RALPH BERGENGREN

Ten little Happy Jacks  
Standing in a line.  
A lady came and bought one,  
And then there were nine.

HAPPY JACKS are very much alike, and although there are a great many children in the world who have never seen a Happy Jack, there are some places where there is a Happy Jack in almost every garden. Eben and Janet, until they came to a New England seashore town for the summer, had never seen one.

Happy Jack is a little wooden man, and when you see him in a garden he stands at the top of a pole and turns round and round in the summer breeze. He is dressed in white pantaloons, a blue jacket, and a blue cap—which, as everybody knows, is the proper costume for a sailor—and he has a smile on his face and a paddle in each hand. When the breeze blows he paddles busily with his paddles and turns round and round on the top of his pole.

Happy Jack's a sailor lad  
Who never takes a trip  
Away from home across the sea  
In any kind of ship.

Instead he perches on a pole,  
And when the breeze blows  
You see him turning here and there  
To watch the flowers grow.

## The Row of Happy Jacks

Now there was a wonderful shop in the seashore town where Eben and Janet had come for the summer. You could buy almost anything in that shop—ice cream cones, and bathing suits to wear in the deep sea, and tin shovels to dig holes in the yellow sand, and tin buckets to carry water from the deep sea to pour in the holes, and toy boats, and almost everything you could think of. There was a long shelf full of books, and a grown-up person could pick out a book and take it home to read on the screened porch for two cents a day. And while Eben and Janet's mother was picking out one of these books Eben and Janet wandered about looking at this and that. On one of the counters 10 Happy Jacks stood in a row.

"Oh, see the funny little men!" said Janet.

"They're sailors," said Eben. "I've seen pictures of sailors in a book, and that is just how they look."

"They've got paddles like an Indian in a canoe," said Janet. "What do you suppose they do with their paddles?"

"I know what they do," said Eben. "The people who live next to us have one in their garden. I saw it this morning before you were up. He stood on a pole and when the wind blew he worked his paddles and turned himself round and round."

"Do you suppose we could have one?" asked Janet.

"We might ask Mother," said Eben. "I like that one best," said Janet, pointing to a Happy Jack that stood alone in the middle of the row. "I think he's got the jolliest grin."

"So do I," said Eben. "I think he looks as if he is grinning at us, and wishing we would buy him."

They Pick Out One  
Now while this was happening, Eben and Janet's mother had picked out a book, and looked about to see what Eben and Janet were up to. And there they were, hand in hand, in front of the counter on which stood the Happy Jacks.

"We want that one, please, Mother," said Janet. "But why that one? They all look just alike to me."

"I think it is probably within our means," said their mother. "But why that one? They all look just alike to me."

"We like him best," said Eben. "He's got the jolliest smile."

"He looks as if he liked us, too," said Janet.

The man who kept the store was a very nice, pleasant, smiling sort of man himself, and well pleased to sell a Happy Jack to anybody. And as the Happy Jack didn't cost too much, Eben and Janet's mother bought him. There was a pole came with him, and Eben carried the pole while Janet carried the Happy Jack. But when the man who kept the store wanted to do the Happy Jack up in a neat paper parcel, Eben and Janet were quite firm about taking him just as he was.

"We want to look at him as we go along," said Janet.

"I don't think he'd enjoy being all wrapped up in paper," said Eben. "I suppose not," said their mother. "It would be like being put to bed in the day time."

The cottage where Eben and Janet had come to live for the summer had a garden in front, and behind the cottage was a cliff that overlooked the wide ocean. There were other cottages with gardens in front, and several of these gardens had Happy Jacks in them, standing on tall poles, and turning round and round when the wind blew. Some had wooden Indians instead of Happy Jacks, but the Indians had paddles in their hands, and when the wind blew they paddled and turned and turned themselves round and round. And there were also little windmills on poles that spun about busily when the breeze blew. Eben and Janet planted their pole in the garden, with the Happy Jack on top of it.

"There he goes," said Janet. "Just see how fast he paddles!"

"I guess he likes that better than standing in a shop," said Eben.

"It seems funny," said Janet, "to see a sailor in a garden. I should think they would have painted him to look like a gardener."

"He has to have paddles," said Eben. "If he didn't have paddles the wind couldn't blow them, and if the wind didn't blow his paddles he wouldn't turn round. And gardeners don't suppose that's so," said Janet. "A gardener would look funny with paddles."

So for a week the Happy Jack stood in the garden, smiling his jolly smile and turning round and round when the wind blew. Every time they came through the garden Eben and Janet stopped to look at him, and got better and better acquainted with him. And by this time they knew that his name was Jack. Sometimes when the wind stopped blowing Jack stood perfectly still, and most always when he stood perfectly still he looked at the house.

"I wonder why Jack always stops and looks at the house," said Janet. "Whenever the wind doesn't blow we think he's looking at the house."

"So he is," said Eben. "Right straight at the house."

"I think he's trying to see the ocean," said Janet. "I suppose a sailor does like to see the ocean."

"I hadn't thought of that," said Eben. "Of course a sailor would like to see the ocean."

"Let's put him on the other side of the house," said Janet. "And then he can see the ocean every time he turns round."

So Eben and Janet lifted Happy Jack's pole out of the garden and carried it round the house, and there they planted it on the very edge of the cliff. And no sooner was the pole planted, than along came a little bit of a breeze, and the Happy Jack turned around on his pole and looked out to sea.

"I told you he wanted to see the ocean," said Janet.

"I'll turn him this way," said Eben, "and I guess we'll see him smiling better than ever."

With a long straw Eben turned the Happy Jack round.

"Didn't I tell you?" said Eben. "I guess that Happy Jack is the happiest Happy Jack that ever was."

## Jack Discovers a Queer Bird

JACK was an enthusiastic boy. Scout and liked everything connected with Scouting. He was especially interested in the bird project he had been working on since early in the year, and was constantly on the alert for new birds to add to his rapidly growing list. Uncle Don often went with him on hikes and made them twice as much fun because he knew so many interesting things about the animals and birds they ran across.

One day as Jack and Uncle Don scrambled along the banks of a rollicking mountain stream, Jack saw something that made him stop short in surprise. Pointing excitedly toward a cascade that tumbled and foamed down over the rocks, he exclaimed, "Uncle Don, look quick! There's a bird right smack into that waterfall. It looked something like a thrush, only smaller. Won't it be harmed in all that water?"

"No, indeed," came Uncle Don's reassuring answer. "No ordinary bird would be so reckless as to attempt dashing through that rushing water, but the water ouzel is far from being an ordinary bird."

"Water ouzel!" exclaimed Jack. "Why, I never even heard of one before. I don't believe there is such a name in my book."

"It belongs to the Dipper family," explained Uncle Don, "and there isn't any other bird like it. In all probability the one we just saw has a nest in one of the deep crevices of the rocks where that waterfall, for that is where they often build. Nature has provided it with waterproof plumage that will withstand its dashing ventures into swirling streams and plunging cascades. At times it even walks along the bottom of the stream in its search for tiny fish and insects to eat, just as ordinary birds walk on the ground."

"There it is again!" exclaimed Jack in a low tone as the water ouzel, really belonging in a class all its own, alighted on a rock in the stream. Almost holding his breath for fear of disturbing the valiant little water-dipper, Jack watched until the bird flew away.

"It's a good deal like a wren, didn't it?" he observed, "with that funny little way of jerking its tail up while it made a sort of curtsy with its head."

"It does act very much like a wren," agreed Uncle Don, "but it is more closely related to the thrush. It really belongs in a class all its own, for it is different from any other bird. It doesn't have webbed feet as water birds have, and still it can do stunts in the water that other land birds wouldn't dare to try. And in addition, it has a very strong voice, but not many people hear its song because the sound is usually lost in the roar of the stream which the bird almost always chooses as its singing site."

"Oh, I'm so glad I happened to see it today, and that you could tell me so much about it," exclaimed Jack, and he and his uncle resumed their hike. "I have lots of interesting birds in my list, but the water ouzel beats them all."

"I have written to the Monitor once before, and would like to write again. I have tried to start a correspondence with a girl in East Orange, New Jersey. She wanted to write to me one."

I enjoy all the stories in the Monitor, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy, Waddles and Snubs. But I like them all.

I would be glad to hear from any one in foreign countries, but should enjoy it still more if some one will write to me from the United States. I am 10 years old. I hope every one enjoys the Monitor as I do.

Mary P.  
Elyria, Ohio

I am 10 years old. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School all my life. I like it very much.

We have taken the Monitor for a number of years. I like Snubs, Our Dog the best.

We moved to Elyria from Omaha, Nebraska. We like it very much.

Dorothy M.  
Palo Alto, California

I want to know if I can join the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and in the low fourth. I enjoy the Mail Bag very much.

I would like to correspond with a boy in Australia about my own age.

John D.  
P. S. If there aren't any letters from Australia I would like one from Asia.

[Welcome to the Mail Bag, John. If you don't receive a letter from the countries you name, why don't you pick out the name of a boy whose letter appears and write to him yourself. Just send in your letter with stamps on it and we will be glad to forward it for you.—Ed.]

Will Virginia T. of Windsor please send in her address? Mail Bag correspondent wants to write to her.—Ed.]

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Ol' Jerry and I were having another swim with the Bess today, and he suddenly began to call excitedly for us.

We paddled toward him as fast as we could but just before we got to him he ducked under the water and disappeared!

Well when he ducked under the water the second time I said to myself: This looks like a hide and go seek game of some kind, and I got busy and tried to catch him.

And that was the last we saw of him for about a minute when he came to the top a few feet from the shore and began calling for us again!

Well when he ducked under the water the second time I said to myself: This looks like a hide and go seek game of some kind, and I got busy and tried to catch him.

But while I was looking for him he came up right smack under me and lifted me clear out of the water! Wow! that was a real surprise!

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Mountain Symphony Played on the Organ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thunder crash and endless reverberations,  
Lightning—a jagged rent, slashing through black-winged cloud,  
Raging torrents, impetuous, headlong, down-rushing,  
Night with its dusky cloak—

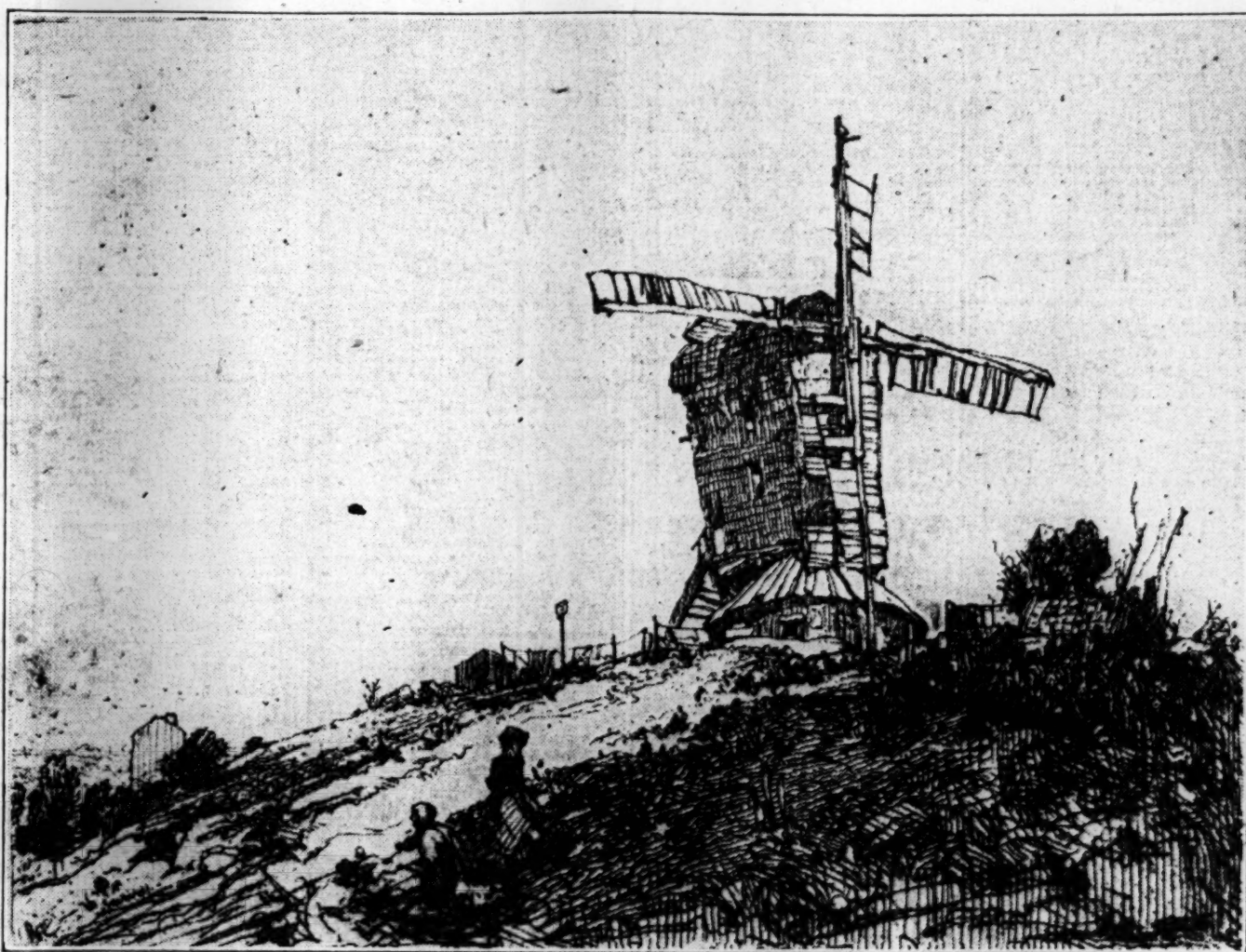
Sweeping down and eclipsing all the valleys,  
With heavy curtain of dense and swirling rain,  
Then more distant, far-off rumble of thunder,  
Fading to silence again.

Peace that sweeps like a tide over restless travelers,  
Frayed and beaten by driving winds upon mountain height,  
Flood of sun borne in on the waves of morning,  
After a storm-tossed night.

A sharp, clear shaft of light piercing through the blackness,  
Mountain peaks, like islands, arising from misty sea,  
Silver-toned brook in hidden fastness singing,  
In cool serenity.

Blessed calm after storm on mountain summit,  
Steadfast tramping of purple clouds, below,  
Woodland murmurs swelling to sounding chorus,  
In throbbing ebb and flow.

CHARLOTTE F. BARCOCK.



The Old Mill. From an Etching by Leonard Squirrel.

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## Re-Reading "Evangeline" at Grand Pré

LAST night I mounted the ridge which rises somewhat south of the village in order to contemplate at sundown the beautiful Gaspean Valley on the one side and the silvery Basin of Minas on the other. Here one may comprehend at a glance a great part of the fair country once known as Acadia, and modernly familiar as the "Land of Evangeline," the while reflecting upon the strange story of the picturesque Acadians both before and after the historic expulsion. And here in this perfect spot I re-read, as long as the light lasted, the familiar poetic story of these transplanted Normandy folk.

From "The Ridge," as it is known round about Grand Pré, one traces the tiny, winding Gaspean in its daintily chosen way through the valley to the opening where lay the English ships. The broad, smooth meadows, emerald-green, stretch away to the eastward, while nearer at hand and hard by the Grand Pré railway station, is the site of the church wherein the edict of expulsion was read. A new church has recently arisen here, placed as a memorial by the few of Acadian ancestry hereabouts. The legendary well is close at hand, and a characteristic statue of "Evangeline" stands before the church. Elsewhere are the far-reaching apple orchards, and on the farther side of the ridge "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks."

It is a curious fact that Longfellow himself never visited this land, though it is within such easy reach from New England. His descriptions were based entirely on other writings, and perhaps upon the tales of friends. A verse-narrative of the character of "Evangeline" is not best handled in this way, for even a poetic fancy is able to reproduce the atmosphere and a keen sense of the dramatic to impart power to the story, something likely to go amiss and that something will probably include certain vital facts. This is distinctly, and sometimes almost absurdly, the case with "Evangeline"; and, moreover, quite unnecessarily so.

Being myself a writing person of very limited equipment, I am all for a generous extension of the thing called "poetic license." Quite without naïveté I shall confess that I sometimes lapse into it, even in prose. Nevertheless, facts may be juggled with too nonchalantly and

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven,  
Blossomed the lovely stars, the fore-  
get-me-nots of the angels."

"Do not say that is hackneyed, though you learned it in grammar school and have heard it repeated a thousand times, for it is a bit quite worthy of Milton."

On the other hand, "the roar of the grim alligator" is laughable. And there is many another line that is not only very bad poetry but also of very shallow quality. There is enough genius to bring to the poem the same kind of immortality that the poem itself has brought to this land, so ethereally beautiful before me as the twilight shadows enfold it, yet somehow I cannot rid myself of the thought of what Keats or Shelley might have done for it.

But the thing I had chafed in thought when I mentioned Longfellow's casual dealing with facts was this passage:

"Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,  
Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons the flood-gates  
Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the meadows."

Where on earth did the poet get such a notion as that? For these dikes, raised, as he truly says, "with labor incessant," were all that preserved the Acadian farmsteads, as the dikes of Holland preserve the existence of the land. Had the "flood-gates"—which never existed because there was no reason for them—"welcomed the sea," ruin would have fallen upon these people. Their cattle would have been swept away and their crops destroyed, as the salt sea rendered the soil sterile for at least three years to come. This was straying far aside to dwell with the facts.

And how did the poet get that line "This is the forest primeval"? Unfortunately, though it is not, for the woods about Grand Pré are of modest-sized spruce, park-like groves of it like those of the New England coast. This is not a wild and rugged land at all, but a gentle, softly proportioned farming country, the sweet tranquility of which is ever its chief delight. The sea here has no "rocky caverns" nor "deep voice."

It is but a well-guarded arm of the Basin of Minas lapping softly in summer its beaches and slowly covering with its high-rising tides the marshlands, and in winter fast looked in, far then, the "forest primeval" of the poet.

Much difference of opinion has already been expressed as to the character of the Acadian people. Longfellow is generally admitted to have idealized them, especially in such a passage as:

"All things were held in common, and what one had was another's."

According to many historians, especially British, this was anything but the case, and even Parkman declares that they were "contentious," especially in respect of land boundaries and the ownership of straying cattle. Indeed, the edict of expulsion which Charles Hanson Towne, in his delightful book "Ambling Through Acadia," calls "the most heartless in history" is excused by some writers on the ground of the "obstinacy" of these descendants of Normandy peasants who followed D'Urberville and Champlain to the New World, and their uncompromising refusal to dilute an iota from their habits and customs as international affairs and relationships altered. It is only fair, too, to add that British historians have denied altogether the tales of cruelty in the manner of transcending the Acadians to other and not markedly less cruel bands.

However, perhaps this is all too meticulous. Possibly one should give heed only to that part of "Evangeline" which stresses charm of scenery, and that exists here in the fullest measure—and especially of beauty of character, so touchingly revealed in the gentle Evangeline.

On one of these perfect summer evenings her memory seems to haunt this fair countryside even as the memory of Lorna Doone does at Exmoor. Thinking of her at such a time, one quite understands that so perfectly descriptive line—perhaps the most beautiful in the entire poem:

"When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music."

M. T. G.

## Children at Play

The noises of children, playing to their own fancies—as I now hearken to them by fits, sporting on the green before my window, while I am engaged in these grave speculations at my desk—there is a kind of poetry, far more than the harsh prose-accents of man's conversation. —LAMB, in *Essays of Elia*.

## An Actor's Childhood Friends

In my early life my father and mother had very dear friends in George MacDonald and his brilliant and witty wife, and the numerous children of both families saw much of each other. Many children's parties were given, and a child with all was the lovely George MacDonald, who entered into our games with a naive enthusiasm, to the joy of us youngsters. I remember well that Arthur Hughes, the painter, in the same spirit, often helped to entertain at these children's gatherings. MacDonald was a saintly character and literally worshiped by his friends. He brought with him sunlight and hope wherever he went, and was untiring in his good works.

No adverse circumstance seemed to touch him one jot, and of those he must have had a full share, for he brought up a large family solely on his pen, and with such love and care that all took on something of his beautiful disposition.

One of my father's most intimate friends (they were boys together in Aberdeen) was John Philip, R. A., called by his many admirers, Philip of Spain. On his return from a visit to Madrid, he was naturally carried away by the art of that master of the brush, Velazquez, and decided he would henceforth follow in his steps as best he could. I remember him well—a grave, dignified man, imposing in appearance, looking indeed, as if he had stepped out of one of his hero's canvases, with his pointed gray beard, and always wearing, as did George Frederick Watts, a black velvet skull-cap. Modest and retiring in disposition, he could, however, flare up when disturbed and be very sharp. When one day the then King of Prussia was sitting to him, the King asked him if he could speak French (no German, strange enough) the Scot answered sharply that he could not.

"Ah," said the King, "you should; everybody should speak French." Philip retorted in his broad Scottish accent, "Not I, I've had quite enough trouble learnin' me own language."

John Philip's career as a painter is perhaps unique. Before he went to Spain his work was painstaking, but hard and tight, and in no way remarkable. On his return from Spain, however, at about the age of thirty-nine, he soon became famous, and all the pictures that made him so were produced within ten years.

The young Swinburne was the much beloved of all who came under his charm. No one could resist his youthful enthusiasm. Buoyant and elastic, blue-eyed, with long, ruddy burn hair, a slight mustache, a long neck and sloping shoulders, he had a trick of rising on his toes and holding to the lapels of his coat, or moving his hands in quick gyrations with arms straightened to his sides when excited in conversation, the words rushing from him in torrents with a baffling rapidity. Years after, when I first met Paderewski he reminded me in general appearance of the former in his youth, except that Paderewski's face was of a stronger and firmer mould. —SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON, in "A Player Under Three Reigns."

## An Actor's Childhood Friends

IT IS a little difficult to define the charm of this print by Mr. Leonard Squirrel, but charm there is, as there is in almost every print which Mr. Squirrel has given to the public.

An old mill standing lonely might not seem a subject for enjoyment. Yet the scene is well worth looking into. There are in it many bits and corners which will repay investigation. It is with regret that one thinks of the day when the history of the last English windmill will be written, and that day cannot be very far off, for they are vanishing rapidly from the green hills of this green country.

The line work in Mr. Squirrel's etching is at once consistent and telling. Ingenious care has been bestowed on the constructive details of the mill, on the dilapidated arms and the little shed near by, on the children at the wayside, and the scattered shrubs.

When first shown, this print, so modest in itself, attracted much attention; but can anyone wonder at this.

## Alchemist

The sheet of writing paper  
Slowly became a leaf of gold,  
Changing under my hand.

I looked up,  
And close about the window,  
Saw soft mallets of gold  
Thudding upon the sun;  
Saw him cool from fire to bronze,  
To aluminium,  
To water,  
And vanish.

—RICHARD CHURCH, in "Mood With-  
out Measure."

## Manhattan

They will come singing you endless songs  
In the beautiful breathless years  
From the East and the West, from  
the North and the South.  
The children of wonder-touched  
spheres.

They will come stammering in every tongue  
Seeking the unknown thing,  
And you will be to their wandering  
a home.

To their grief a comforting  
You will be sunrise high on proud hills,  
Moonlight and ecstasy;  
They will be banners unfurled in the night,  
You will be stars and a sea.

They will come, your children, from every land  
And read in you heart's desire;  
They will know you by a thousand signs—  
Dream-thrusting spire on spire!

City of wharves and of minarets,  
Of factories and hurrying feet,  
They will find you, your children,  
everyone,  
Wise, foolish, lovely, complete.

Bountiful, dreaming, awake through every land  
City of starways and flame,  
They will come to you till the years shall end  
Naming your beautiful name.

—MARY SIEBERT, in "You That Come After."

## ΑΦΘΟΝΙΑ

Μεταφράσεις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀρθροῦ ὑπερ δημοσιεύ-  
ται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παρούσαν αἰδέλια.

Ὅταν ἀντιμετωπίζομεθα τὸν φαινομενικὸν τινος ἡλικίους προ-  
μηθεὶς καὶ ὁλνδιστὸς διειδέν-  
σιν, ἡ πρακτικότητι πορεὶα τὴν  
ὁποῖαν δυνάμειν ἀποδιδόντες  
μεν εἶναι, τὸν δὲ ἀπεριφθόσιμον εἰς  
ἐαυτοῖς εὐγνωμόνως ἐκείνην εἰς τὸν  
ὁποῖον ἔχοντες ἀφθονίαν καὶ δὲν  
ὕπαρχει οὐδεὶς ὁ μὴ ἔχων ἀφθονίαν  
πραγμάτων τινος; Ὁ ἀεὶς πο-  
λεὶς παρασέρτεται εἰς τὸ νὰ νομί-  
σῃ ὅτι ἡ ἐλλείψει αὐτῆς ἐργασίας τὸν  
καθηστὴ ἀπορροῖ ἀποδιδόντας εἰ-  
σρογὰ καὶ αἰσθάνεται ἐαυτὸν μεγάλ-  
ως ἡμιονέον. Ἡ ἀνάγκη κατα-  
στάσεως τινος εἶναι, τεωτέρα καὶ  
καθιστὰ ἀπορροῖ ἀποδιδόντας εἰ-  
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ως ἡμιονέον.

Ἀφοῦ ὁ νεώτερος κόσμος ἀνα-  
νέμειται γενναῖος ὅτι οἱ νομοὶ τοῦ  
θεοῦ κυβερνοῦν τὸν ἀνθρώπου,  
θελεὶ τίς ποτε ἀναγνωρίσῃ ὅτι, ἐπὶ  
τὴν πάσαν πορὴν κυβερνοῦν Του ἀν-  
θρωποῦ, καὶ τὸ συμπέρασμα δὲ εὐφρο-  
νίᾳ τὸ προσφάτως καὶ ζητήσας δὲν νὰ  
εἶναι ἴσα πρὸς ἀλλήλα. Πολλὰ ἔ-  
μοισεν ἀντιαντὶ ἀφθονίαν τὸν ἀφθον-  
τὸν ἀφθονῶν καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολεμῶν  
δυνάμειν δὲ ἀπορροῖ ἀποδιδόντας  
ἀναγνώσαντες τὸν ἀφθονῶν ἐργο-  
δοῦντος ποτε δὲ δὲν δυνάται νὰ προ-  
μνησθῇ αὐτοῦ τὸν χρονοῦς ἀφθονίαν  
ἐργίας. Ἐνθα εἶναι, ὅπου νὰ σέ-  
δια τὸν ἀνθρώπου ἀποτυγχάνουν,  
καὶ ἀμύνηται ὁ ἐργασίας καὶ ὁ  
ἐπαιθμός νὰ ἐργασθῇ ἐργίας δὲν  
νὰ ἐκτελέσῃ τὸν νόμον τοῦ θεοῦ  
ὅπου διεισδύσῃ τὴν τοιαύτην  
πολλὰς μεγάλων διαστάσεων δια-  
φορᾶν. Ὁ ἄλλος καὶ ὁ ἑαυτοῦ,  
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Ὁμοῦ προσεπληθύνει νὰ συνα-  
σθάνῃ τὰς ἀντιθέτους ἀντιθέτους  
ἡ σταθερὰ δυνάμειν εἶναι, ἑαυτοῦ  
τὸν ἀφθονῶν τὸν ἀφθονῶν τὸν θεὸν  
εἶναι, ἐγγέντος Συνεργιστῶν δὲ  
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Συνδυαστὴς εἰς ὅτις εἶχεν ἐπα-  
νελημμένους ἀποδείξει τὰς ἀντιθέτους  
τοῦ θεοῦ, ὅς ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπι-  
στήμη ἐξήγει, ἐπαιρησάσθῃ ἡμερᾶν  
τὴν ἀφθονίαν τὸν ἀφθονῶν τὸν θεὸν  
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## NEW YORK

**NEW YORK CURE**

*By the Associated Press*

**INDUSTRIALS**

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	1:30
10 Am Lndry rts ....	1	1	1
†150 Ala Pow pf.....	1	1	1

10	Am Arch .....	79 1/2	112	73 1/2
11	Am Arch .....	125	135	73 1/2
*16	Am Con Oilf. ....	42	42	45
3	Am Gas .....	57	57	82
4	Am Gas & Lt. pf. ....	94 1/2	94 1/2	82
11	Am Gas .....	102	102	82
11	Am Maracaho .....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2	Am Power & Lt. pf. ....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
2	Am Rolling Mills .....	14	14	14
1	Am Superp. B. ....	253 1/2	253 1/2	68 1/4
11	Anglo Am Oil .....	253 1/2	253 1/2	253 1/2
1	Arkansas Nat Gas .....	253 1/2	253 1/2	253 1/2
1	Black & N. ....	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
1	Blackstn V G&E .....	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
11	Borden Co. ....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2	Bullfinch .....	38	38	38
1	Brink H. ....	38	38	38
1	Prill H. ....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
120	Canada Cement .....	156	104 1/4	104 1/4
1	Card Mar Wireless .....	15	15	15
4	Celanese .....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
4	Celanese P&M W&N .....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
119	Gen Stat. Ind. ....	194	194	194
5	Centrifugal Pipe .....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
5	Centrifugal Pipe .....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
5	Chesapeake .....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
5	Chicago Nippe .....	6 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2
15	Cities Nippe BT .....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
15	Cities Serv B. ....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
15	Cities Serv B. ....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
150	Cities Serv B. ....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1	Cohn Hall Ind. ....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
1	Colony .....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
2	Conn. Syndicate .....	25	25	25
2	Conn. Syndicate .....	25	25	25
1	Conm Solvents New .....	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
3	Consolidated Salt .....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
3	Consolidated .....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
3	Continental Oil Co. ....	17	17	16 1/2
17	Crowl .....	17	17	16 1/2
1	Curran Press .....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1	Dallas .....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1	Daveco .....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
25	Dave & Co. ....	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
1	Durant Am .....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
4	Durant Am .....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
5	Elec. Ind. Schrs. ....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
1	Fashion Park .....	73	73	73 1/4

	1924	1924	1924
Electric Power Co.	162	162	162
Emp. G&E Svc. Co.	361	361	361
Empire Power Co.	165	165	165
Estey Wel	361	361	361
Fagot Mot	54	54	54
Federal Wat	39	39	39
Firestone	39	39	39
Ford Mot Can.	145	145	145
Foran	340	335	337
Fox Theater	22	22	22
Franklin Mfg Co.	15	15	15
Freshman	25	25	25
Fulton Signal	16	16	16
Galea Signal Oil	54	54	54
Radio	71	71	71

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

97%	101%	104%	107%	110%	113%	116%	119%	122%	125%	128%	131%	134%	137%	140%	143%	146%	149%	152%	155%	158%	161%	164%	167%	170%	173%	176%	179%	182%	185%	188%	191%	194%	197%	200%	203%	206%	209%	212%	215%	218%	221%	224%	227%	230%	233%	236%	239%	242%	245%	248%	251%	254%	257%	260%	263%	266%	269%	272%	275%	278%	281%	284%	287%	290%	293%	296%	299%	302%	305%	308%	311%	314%	317%	320%	323%	326%	329%	332%	335%	338%	341%	344%	347%	350%	353%	356%	359%	362%	365%	368%	371%	374%	377%	380%	383%	386%	389%	392%	395%	398%	401%	404%	407%	410%	413%	416%	419%	422%	425%	428%	431%	434%	437%	440%	443%	446%	449%	452%	455%	458%	461%	464%	467%	470%	473%	476%	479%	482%	485%	488%	491%	494%	497%	500%	503%	506%	509%	512%	515%	518%	521%	524%	527%	530%	533%	536%	539%	542%	545%	548%	551%	554%	557%	560%	563%	566%	569%	572%	575%	578%	581%	584%	587%	590%	593%	596%	599%	602%	605%	608%	611%	614%	617%	620%	623%	626%	629%	632%	635%	638%	641%	644%	647%	650%	653%	656%	659%	662%	665%	668%	671%	674%	677%	680%	683%	686%	689%	692%	695%	698%	701%	704%	707%	710%	713%	716%	719%	722%	725%	728%	731%	734%	737%	740%	743%	746%	749%	752%	755%	758%	761%	764%	767%	770%	773%	776%	779%	782%	785%	788%	791%	794%	797%	800%	803%	806%	809%	812%	815%	818%	821%	824%	827%	830%	833%	836%	839%	842%	845%	848%	851%	854%	857%	860%	863%	866%	869%	872%	875%	878%	881%	884%	887%	890%	893%	896%	899%	902%	905%	908%	911%	914%	917%	920%	923%	926%	929%	932%	935%	938%	941%	944%	947%	950%	953%	956%	959%	962%	965%	968%	971%	974%	977%	980%	983%	986%	989%	992%	995%	998%	1000%
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Insurance  
Stocks  
and for Comparative Literature  
WINING AND COMPANY  
Lewis Street, Hartford, Conn.

**WORLD STEEL  
OUTPUT RISING**

at Rate 100,000,000  
Compared to 97,000,000

...the 1926 output in countries, with record output made in the United Kingdom. Figures for the latter are not available 'ex-  
new instances; these show  
ies maintaining their high  
rate, although the United  
largest producer, reported  
drop in output.  
duction of all countries  
2,635,000 tons for the  
T. R.

These estimated figures for the first quarter of the year, 1982, are not available in the second quarter from 12-approximately, to about 482,000 tons, compared with the first quarter production figures for the second quarter to hand, but output was at the rate of

Year	1912	1913
3,927,800	2,603,400	
296,700	638,600	
1,012,500	1,445,700	
687,900	384,500	
276,800	202,300	
142,300	145,000	
184,100	109,000	
132,900	77,600	

compared with the corresponding gain of 73.7 per cent for the first half of 1927 while for the corresponding sales reached 22 per cent.

943	943
961	961
957	957
1001	1001
98	98
99	99
931	931
935	935
105	105
921	921
97	97
935	935
921	921

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STEEL PRICES  
ARE WEAK AND  
TRADE QUIET

Pig Iron Selling Slightly  
Above Lowest in Last  
Ten Years

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (Special).—August has so far failed to bring about any improvement in the steel situation, and in some quarters there is disappointment, especially since it is recalled that production in August of last year was the largest for that month in history.

The unfavorable factors of the last week have predominated. Steel output in July was the smallest for any month since July, 1925. Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation gained \$8,768 tons, a spoorer showing that had been expected in many quarters.

Prices continue weak in many instances. The major products, bars, plates and shapes, have seen some important price concessions, small buyers receiving the same price consideration that was formerly accorded only to large purchasers.

The pig iron market is demoralized though sellers maintain that they will not duplicate the low prices made the last week. The average price of pig iron is only 11 cents a ton higher than the lowest price of the last 10 years. In other words \$11.35 a ton, the present composite price, compares with \$18.02 which was reached in February, 1922.

Business Disappointing  
Orders for railroad equipment are extremely disappointing, both in the East and West. Hardly more than 25,000 tons of steel are required for cars, locomotives and other equipment now pending. On the other hand, the steel industry is now producing more than 250,000 tons of steel a week, which is above the weekly average for last year and this year.

Stunning news in the steel situation, business so far in August has not come up to the expectations formed during the first week of the month. The slight improvement in the market, which was expected only a surfer, when it was hoped that permanent improvement was setting in.

The industry as a whole is working at 80 to 85 per cent of capacity. The United States Steel Corporation is going at a pace of 87 per cent compared with 70 per cent a week ago. The most extreme price weakness has been in pig iron. Buffalo makers have sold regularly at \$16 a ton, and in one instance at \$15.75. A large lot of basic pig iron from India was sold to eastern Pennsylvania users at \$14.75 a ton, which low price is again arousing the American Government to take retaliatory tariff action, either in the form of a countervailing duty, or the invoking of the anti-dumping clause of the tariff.

Some Low Prices  
A maker of steel plates in eastern Pennsylvania bought 20,000 tons of basic pig iron at \$14.75 a ton, the lowest quotation on this grade since July, 1924. Two iron makers will furnish this material. A heating furnace manufacturer in western Massachusetts purchased from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of foundry iron. In fact, the market for foundry iron has been active in the last week, and the last week that is generally considered that the bottom of the market has been reached. Buyers of iron and steel producers have already marked prices up 50 cents a ton.

The principal purchasing of railroad equipment has consisted of 20 gondola cars and 50 gondola bodies, 625 steel underframes and 300 mine cars for the Great Northern in the market for \$800 a car, and 200 gondola underframes in its own shops.

In fact, the feature of recent railroad car business has been the orders placed in this country for delivery to foreign railroads.

During the last in domestic business the car makers have gone more aggressively after foreign business. The Chile Exploration Company has ordered 150 ore cars here, Buenos Aires is asking for 700 cars and a Brazilian railroad has ordered 250 cars.

Non-Ferrous Metals  
Slight reactions have taken place among the non-ferrous metals, which might be expected following the boom times of late July and early August. At the beginning of the week copper was selling at 13 1/2 cents a pound, delivered, but at the close as low as 12 1/2 cents, and the market for the week is being dominated by the fact that the bottom of the market has been reached. The former claim that they are well taken care of for August and September. Believers in the market much is yet to be bought for export. The official price for export is the same at 13 1/2 cents c. i. f. European ports, though the latter has been shaded somewhat for shipment to Great Britain.

The tin market received considerable of a jolt on Monday of last week because of the desire to take profits. The price of 65 1/2 a pound at the week's start was a temptation for holders of the metal. The selling of the week depressed prices to 64 1/2 c. or lower.

The weakness which pervaded the lead market over the last three weeks has subsided, and prices have gone higher in the outside market. The official price at the New York market is 6 1/2 a pound, but prices in the East St. Louis district have dropped from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4. Improvements demand from battery makers is noted.

A sharp decline in surplus stocks was the feature of the zinc situation. Prices were eased off by the fact that the week of late July and early August was weak at 6 1/2 to 6 1/4. East St. Louis.

BOSTON ELEVATED  
DEFICIT LARGER  
Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway report for June, 1927, that cost of service exceeded revenue by \$2,217,144 in June, 1927, compared with \$1,667 for the like month a year ago.

The road carried 29,167,572 revenue passengers during the month, compared with 28,821,444 in June, 1926, with an average fare a passenger of 9.27 cents this year, compared with 9.25 cents a year ago. Of the June, 1927, passengers 90 per cent were 5 and 6-cent passengers. A year ago the rate was 14.43 per cent.

Of 4,512,236 operating in June, 463,287 were motorbuses. A year ago buses operated 404,353 of the 4,851,160 miles for the month. The cost of operating the June was cut to 13,947 tons from the June, 1926, total of 15,287 tons.

NORTON CO. OPERATIONS  
Norton Company, the world's largest manufacturer of grinding machinery and abrasives, is currently operating at 78 per cent of capacity. According to Treasurer A. C. Higgins, present indications point to improvement for the remaining months of the year. Buying of the company's products is on a conservative basis.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM  
The United States Gypsum Company and subsidiaries report for the first half of 1927 net income of \$3,592,291, equal to \$7.07 a share on 50,915 shares of common stock, as compared with \$4,326,525, or \$7.54 a share, for the first half of 1926.

## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended Aug. 13, 1927

## CHICAGO

STOCKS

High Low Last

Net

Sales

140 Adams Ry. 700 710 710

140 Am. P. M. 700 710 710

140 Am. Ry. 700 710 710

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## SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

High Low Last

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## CLEVELAND

STOCKS

High Low Last

Net

Sales

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140 Am. Ry. 700 710 710



## General Classified

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## REAL ESTATE

**CAFE ANNE, MASS.**  
HOUSE, 1111 1/2 St. Large, living and dining rooms, four bedrooms, bath and modern kitchen; spring water piped to house; 140 acres; property in first-class condition and ready for occupancy. W. M. HUTHBURN, JR., 1000 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or ANNQUAM REALTY CO., Amherst, Mass.

## HELP WANTED

**GREETING CARDS**  
Representatives required in every city and town, extending from California to the Atlantic. For personal greeting cards; large assortment, attractive designs; parchment, etching, engraving, etc.; postage prepaid; liberal commission; earning capacity \$4 to \$10 per day; references required; Christian Science Publishing, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## HELP WANTED - MEN

**WHITE CHIEF** for dining room of 250 in woman's college in Virginia; first-class chef desired. Applicant must give references and experience in first hotel. Tel. 2-124. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

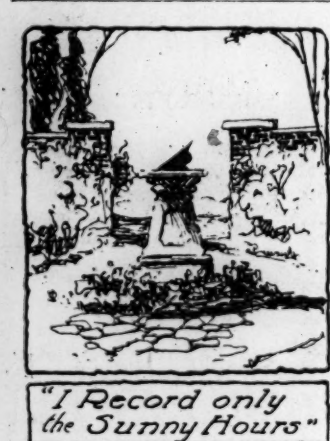
**BE A RAY-GAT JOBBER:** wanted in all states to market guaranteed quality goods; no land, earning prospects; good; season work; PREMIER SALES CO., 909 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.

## FOR SALE - MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR SALE - One beautiful blue-white diamond, perfect, 1 karat and 5/8. One more, perfect, 1 karat and 5/8. Both very reasonable. Address: C. L. L., 227-24th St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

**BOSTON** Back Bay 4330  
107 Falmouth St.  
NEW YORK Tel. Calverton 2706  
270 Madison Ave.  
LONDON Tel. Gerrard 5742  
2 Adelphi Terrace  
PARIS Gutenberg 42 71  
3 Avenue de l'Opera  
FLORENCE Tel. 23-406  
11 Via Magna  
PHILADELPHIA Tel. 9156  
802 Pine Bldg.  
CHICAGO Tel. Wabash 7182  
1458 McCormick Bldg.  
CLEVELAND Tel. Cherry 7099  
1608 Union Trust Bldg.  
DETROIT Tel. Cadillac 5038  
442 Book Bldg.  
KANSAS CITY Tel. Victor 3702  
705 Commerce Bldg.  
SAN FRANCISCO Tel. Sutter 2740  
427 Market St.  
LOS ANGELES Tel. Trinity 2014  
350 Skinner Bldg.  
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3504  
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.  
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Beacon 0050  
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.  
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.



## A Friendly Snake

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Correspondence

TWO brothers who had purchased a large forest were superintending the cutting of the trees. One of them was in a remote corner of the forest, where trees were being felled, when a glancing blow of a falling spruce tree knocked him to the ground, severely pinning him beneath it.

"He could make no one hear him, and momentarily his situation seemed more serious, as flies, gnats and mosquitoes were attracted to his head. Being unable to brush them off, it was a great relief when a snake cautiously came on the scene and put to its own good uses the insects fast as they appeared.

Upon discovering him, in this plight, his brother's first move was to attack the snake, but the befuddled man demanded its protection, and two men felt a fear lose its grip.

"How can I better thank the Sundial contributors than through the Sundial itself?" writes Mrs. F. L. W., who comments particularly on the stories of "an animal's natural lack of ferocity toward both man and its own kind."

"I thank each one who has contributed to the Sundial in the past," she concludes, "and gratefully await those which I know are on their fruitful way to me."

THE first contribution from Banjoewang, Java, has just been received. E. L. T. reports the thoughtfulness of a Chinese merchant in Singapore, who twice a day distributes food to a line of needy ones.

S. H. S. writes from Los Angeles a little story of a taxicab driver making it his business to see that a baby bird made its way safely across the street. "Although I am what is known as a 'bachelor,' my letter states, 'I am grateful to note that we now have a Parents' Mail Bag.'

FROM St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs., England, comes a little story of how some Girl Guides, on a camping trip, won the affection of a kittish mare, on whom they had bestowed the name of Horace. The horse, as Miss M. F. M. tells us, came to take a great interest in the camp, "especially in the store tent."

## STRATFORD, CANADA, WOULD HONOR POET

STRATFORD, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—It is possible that the Supreme Lodge, Sons of England, may give some assistance to the proposal to erect a Shakespeare memorial here. The idea originated among members of the Sons of England, and it was considered it would be fitting for the Supreme Lodge to support a plan for a memorial to the bard in the Canadian Stratford-on-Avon.

District Deputy C. H. Cowley of Stratford placed the proposal before the Supreme Lodge meeting at Ottawa. The Stratford Board of Trade is supporting the move.

## Local Classified Advertisements

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## REAL ESTATE

**ONE of Warren's best homes for sale at about half value. The H. B. Taylor property, 1008 Pennsylvania Ave., East; 16-room semi-detached, hardwood floors, large porches, beautiful lawn and shade, 150 ft. on Pennsylvania Ave. and 180 ft. on Irving Street; lot facing Irving 55 by 150 ft. with story and a half garage. 30 x 44 ft. 3 cars, easily converted into house; will sell at \$14,000. Tel. 2-124. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.**

**GROVE FOR SALE**—Eleven years old; 14 acres; Valued at \$14,000. In fruit in front of Florida, near beautiful Lakeside Hotel. 1008 Pennsylvania Ave., East; 16-room semi-detached, hardwood floors, large porches, beautiful lawn and shade, 150 ft. on Pennsylvania Ave. and 180 ft. on Irving Street; lot facing Irving 55 by 150 ft. with story and a half garage. 30 x 44 ft. 3 cars, easily converted into house; will sell at \$14,000. Tel. 2-124. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.**—8-room house with garage, fruit and shade trees; convenient to R. R. station; modern kitchen; large front porch; for sale or lease. Tel. Wellesley 0722-M. 1111 1/2 St. Tel. 2-124. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET**  
BOSTON: Back Bay Apartments—2 and 3 rooms, \$40 up. Apply Janitor, 204 Homewood Street, or call Regent 4814.

**WHITE FIELD HALL, 19 HADEN ST.**—Just across the Common from Harvard Square, convenient to Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges, Christian Science Church, subway; first-class construction; hotel service and public eating; breakfasting, 2-6 rooms with 1 and 2 baths; 2 elevators; refrigeration; individual inspectors; fireplaces, windows, etc. Furnished suites with service if desired.

A few suites available in adjoining buildings. Mrs. C. C. Conard Hall, Lexington Hall, 28 rooms, 13 baths, dining room, kitchen and full commercial arrangements. Apply REGENT 4814, or 204 Homewood Street, or call Regent 4814.

**NEW YORK CITY, 19 E. 5th St.**—Apartment, unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure, fireplace, refrigerator, etc. Immediate possession; rent \$1800. Plaza 0563. GARTON.

## SUITES in Buildings That Have Proper Care

57 ST. STEPHEN ST.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, rent \$35 to \$75.  
418 READING ST.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, rent \$35 to \$75.  
19 PETERBORO ST.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, rent \$35 to \$75.  
90 PENWAY ST.—2 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, all rooms outside, \$2400 per year. References required. Apply to janitor or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 65 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB hard 1020

## "THREE FIELDS"

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments 3 and 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath. 1576 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Alpin 2820.

## WANTED - FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Aug. 27, 2-room apartment, \$45; below 10th St. near 4th Ave. 50th; couple; best references; or will care for good home during owner's absence. Box 2-40. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Apartment, living room, 3 bedrooms; below 50th; not over 10th St. near 4th Ave. 50th; couple; best references; or will care for good home during owner's absence. Box 2-40. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

## TO LET - FURNISHED

BOSTON—Small, completely furnished apartment, new, renovated, owner's own home, 1111 1/2 St. near 4th Ave. 50th; couple; best references; or will care for good home during owner's absence. Box 2-40. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 1620 N. 10th St., 2-3 rooms with kitchenette and bath, furnished for 2 or 4 persons; good location; quiet, refined surroundings.

## APARTMENTS &amp; STORES TO LET

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Ideal Apartments 3-5 rooms with kitchenette and Murphy beds, ready for occupancy Aug. 1; centrally located; rent reasonable. MAHALL & ROYER, 900-912 Chestnut St.

## STORES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 180 Thordyke St., near Commonwealth Ave.—Store, suitable for bakery; 2 months rent free; 10 taken now; good business section; also another store suitable for hotel or restaurant. For information, Tel. ASPHWA 8294. H. OSCAR.

## CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

TWO very nicely furnished cottages available for August and September; bathing, heating and lighting in both, salt and fresh water; electric; F. C. HATCH, Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

## OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; part time; well furnished; light; central; reasonable rent. Phone 2-33. Vanderbilt 0601.

## ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bright, airy, furnished rooms; 1111 1/2 St. near 4th Ave. 50th; couple; best references; or will care for good home during owner's absence. Box 2-40. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, 17th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Light, outside single, double, kitchen privilege; elevator; references. Washington Heights 0300.

NEW YORK CITY, 28 Central Park West (N.Y. City)—Very nice living quarters for couples; single, double, kitchen, refrigerator. Phone 9080.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Attractive single, double, kitchen, refrigerator, bath; also single; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 206 West 86th St.—Very attractive, light, single, double, kitchen, refrigerator, bath; also single; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 220 West 107th St., Apt. 31—Attractive, clean, light room; \$10; business woman; kitchen privileges; elevator.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Comfortable rooms, in elevator apartment, \$7 to \$18; excellent location. ROUSE.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 136th, Apt. 12—Newly furnished double front bedroom, single bath; also single; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 206 West 86th St.—Very attractive, light, single, double, kitchen, refrigerator, bath; also single; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 48 West 94th—Attractive room, adjoining bath; convenient location; near Christian Science Church. Apt. 4.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 421 Seventh St.—Transients make secure large sunny rooms in harmonious atmosphere. Phone 2878; private garage.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Lenoir, 1119 Walnut Street—Small, modern hotel, centrally located; rates \$1.50 up. Tel. Walnut 1004.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Attractive room with running water; also smaller one, 235 Study Ave.; Montrose 0216.

## PAYING GUESTS

HARMONY COTTAGE is open to a few paying guests; reasonable rates. Fairmount Road, Darien, Conn. Phone 212.

## SUMMER BOARD

HAMPTON, N. H.—Comfortable clean rooms; home cooking. Continuous hot water, 1 mile from ocean. Tel. 2-124. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IDEAL surroundings for rest and study near Chautauque Lake; country house with modern improvements and excellent food. PANAMA ROCKS, Panama, N. Y. Geo. C. Davis, Mgr.

THE WILLOW INN, Willow, Clatsop Co., N. Y., on convenient a few home guests and tourists; modern improvements; 1/2 mile from 18 miles from Miss Ruth A. CARL; home cooking. Address MISS RUTH A. CARL.

## HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

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## REAL ESTATE

**LARGE, airy room, good food, shady lawn and restful surroundings in the foothills of the Berkshires are now available to a few guests; available immediately. MRS. MAUDIE C. KNAPP, Box 817, Chatham, New York.**

## HELP WANTED - MEN

**PERSONNEL worker and solicitor for commercial employment agency; interesting position; must be refined and educated. Telephone Longacre 7107 (New York City).**

## SITUATIONS WANTED - MEN

**MY CHIEF DUTY is a careful driver, good mechanic, uniformly courteous and accommodating; his record and references entirely satisfactory; he served nine years in one place; his services are available immediately; any information desired, kindly be supplied by the great employer, WILLIAM A. HARRIS, 800 Park Square Bldg., Boston, Phone MA. 5120.**

## SITUATIONS WANTED - WOMEN

**BOSTON**—Position wanted as attendant to an invalid, or in home of elderly couple. Back Bay 10720.

**SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER**, general and patent law training, executive ability; experienced in preparing patent applications, amendments, searching; prefer position involving legal patent and research work with patent lawyer specializing in patent work. New York City. Philadelphia.

**WANTED**—Piano sewing and mending, light housework, half day or more. Suite 1, 9 Vanvoron Street, Roxbury, Mass.

## MOTHER'S HELPER

**MOTHER** wants home on Long Island for girls and where they can be cared as child's nurse or playmate after school; small room desired. Box 2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

**BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
MARTY P. KINGSTON  
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CURT. 1554

**FLORENCE SPENCER**—High-grade secretary, stenographer, bookkeeper, typewriter, etc. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

**LOUISE C. HAHN**—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Box 2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

## MR. KEMP'S AGENCY

**High grade colored maids; references. 2302 14th Ave., New York City. LUDWIG 3550**

**PERSONNEL COMPANY**, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 8 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2503.

## PERSONAL SERVICE

**ACCOUNTING WORK** of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. ALBERT N. NOLLE, C. P. A., Box 3003, Boston.

**ADVERTISING SERVICE**—Clean-cut, conservative and economical; handled on a careful personal basis by thoroughly experienced advertising man. Address: 154 Harvard St., The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

## MULTIGRAPHING

**NASH LETTER BUREAU**  
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.  
130 West 42nd Street, New York City. Wisconsin 1148

## CARPET CLEANING

**GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO.**  
94-100 Avenue A, New York City, Tel. Mot. Haven 5775—Cleaning, renovating and storing of domestic and oriental rugs; free call and delivery in New York and vicinity.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**MACHINERY** built on contract. SWEET & DOYLE FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, Troy, N. Y.

## AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

**TRIPS** to Concord, N. H.—\$5 per person; trips around Boston and vicinity, reasonable. Tel. Copley 4025 and W.

## MOVING AND STORAGE

**NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover**  
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance phone and furniture moving, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Tel. 2400.

## B. E. HARMAN

**Sewing Machines, Supplies, Vacuum Cleaners, Electric Washers, etc.**  
620 West Ninth Street

## Connecticut

## NEW HAVEN

## The FOW-MALLEY &amp; Co.

## Our Great Annual Sale

## Now in Progress

## Blankets, Domestic, Linens

## Great savings are offered in nationally advertised brands for these are the deepest reductions of the year.

Linens, Domestic, First Floor

## Wilcox's Pier Restaurant

**A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders.**  
For Reservations phone West 208 (New Haven Exchange)

## SAVIN ROCK, WEST HAVEN, CONN.

## THE H. M. BULLARD CO.

Orange Street at Elm

## Furniture Rugs—Draperies

## Delaware

## WILMINGTON

## IDA L. BALDWIN

Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery

## EXCLUSIVELY

830 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

## Buy Your Winter's COAL

Now—Prices at Their Lowest

I. Elmer Perry Coal Co.

Phone 2996 29th and Boulevard

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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## Delaware

## WILMINGTON

(Continued)

## Stern &amp; Co.

Successors to

7th and Shipley Streets

Wilmington, Del.

## Jas. T. Mullin &amp; Sons

Incorporated

Wilmington, Delaware

A House of Service

For All People

## The M. Megary &amp; Son Company

FURNITURE

DRAPERIES

FLOOR COVERINGS

CHINA

Sixth & Tenth Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Phone 302

## Wilmington Hardware &amp; Rubber Company

HARDWARE and TOOLS

Federal Tires

Toys, Household Furnishings

220 West Tenth Street

Telephone 217

House Furnishings

Paints and Brushes

ALFRED D. PEOPLES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.

No. 507 Market Street

Wilmington, Del.

## Millard F. Davis

Jeweler Silversmith

Dependable Since 1847

831 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

## K. A. HORNER COMPANY

Designers and producers of

Printing-of-the-Better-Kind

WILMINGTON, DEL.

815 Shipley Telephone 970-871

Gawthrop & Brother Co.

Plumbing and Heating

705 Orange Street

Wilmington, Del.

## CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP

10th & Orange Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Phone 222

## B. E. HARMAN

Sewing Machines, Supplies, Vacuum

Cleaners, Electric Washers, etc.

620 West Ninth Street

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## SAVIN ROCK, WEST HAVEN, CON







Then there is the growing practice of building verbs from nouns: To loan, instead of lend, and so on. Too bad. But I suppose we must try to make the best of a bad job sometimes.

A. T. WARD.

South Pasadena, Calif.